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ABSTRACT

Today, there are 827,000 American Indians and Alaskan Natives in the United States. Although found throughout the U.S., nearly two-thirds live in the states of Oklahoma, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Alaska (including Eskimos and Aleuts), North Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington. While in 1930 only 10 percent of the Indians lived in urban areas, by 1970 45 percent lived in urban areas. Selected data from the 1970 U.S. Census were analyzed in this report. Detailed socioeconomic information by urban and rural residence was obtained from publications of the U.S. Census Bureau based on tabulations from the 1970 Census. Since data for Aleuts and Eskimos were not available in the 1970 Census, a data profile was derived from data on other races residing in Alaska. The analysis consisted of national and local data focusing on such population characteristics as family structure, education, employment, income, poverty, housing, sanitation, and health. Data from selected local areas were analyzed to highlight only those situations where local data varied markedly from or were otherwise notable in comparison to the national data. Problems such as rural isolation, language, self-identification, definitions of race and residence, and cultural factors which contributed to the Census undercount were discussed. (NQ)

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A STUDY OF SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ETHNIC MINORITIES BASED ON THE 1970 CENSUS

Volume III: American Indians

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HIGHLIGHTS

These highlights present the key findings of our Study of the Socio-Economic Characteristics of the American Indian based on 1970 Census data. A full exposition of these highlights along with all supporting data will be found in the complete text of the report which follows.

There are 827,000 American Indians and Alaskan Natives in the United States, who represent 0.4% of the total population. American Indians are to be found throughout the United States; however, nearly two-thirds (508,000) live in just eight states. In descending order, by number of Indians, these are: Oklahoma, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Alaska (including Eskimos and Aleuts), North Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington.

While in 1930 only 10% of the Indians lived in urban areas, by 1970 45% of all Indians lived in urban areas. In the decade between 1960 and 1970, the urban Indian population more than doubled. Despite this increase, Indians remain the most rural group in the U.S. population. Proportionally, they are more than twice as rural as the total population.

An analysis of the migration patterns of the Indian population indicates that they are moving to places further away than merely the border towns near their reservations. More than one-fifth (22%) of all Indians in 1970 lived in states other than those in which they were born. This trend in increased mobility by the Indian population is likely to continue during the next decade.

Urban Indians tend to live in white, Spanish and Asian central city, poverty and working class neighborhoods and in the rural fringes of major SMSA's.

Key findings of our study by specific demographic characteristics indicate:

Age:

- Indians had the largest percent population increase of any group in the U.S. in the past decade, although their birth rate has started to decrease in the last few years. Half of the rural population and 40% of the urban population are under 18 years of age.

- Although only 6% of the Indians are 65 years old or over, the proportion represents a measurable improvement since 1960 when only 5% of the Indian population was elderly.

Sex:

- There has been a gradual shift of the Indian population from one that is predominantly male to one that is predominantly female. For the first time, in the 1970 Census, there were more Indian women than Indian men.

- The higher proportion of men to women continues to exist among the elderly rural Indians. Only 48% of all rural Indians over 65 years of age are women.

Family:

- More than one-third of all Indians marry non-Indians; to this extent, the Indians have departed radically from the practice in most of the country where there is little racial/ethnic intermarriage. This high level of Indian intermarriage occurs most frequently among the urban Indians; 51% of all married urban Indian men and 55% of all married urban Indian women have a non-Indian spouse. Only 20% of rural Indian men and 23% of rural Indian women have married persons other than Indians.

- Barely three-fifths of all births registered as Indian show both parents as Indians.

- Almost one-third of all Indian children under 18 are not living with both their parents. This situation is more often the result of husbands being absent from home earning a living, than due to divorce or separation.

- Indians have among the largest families of all groups. However, there is a marked difference between the size of urban and rural families. 50% of all rural Indian families have five or more persons; only 32% of all urban families are that large. Rural Indians continue the practice of extended families, representing a commitment to Indian ways and culture.

Education:

- The low educational level of American Indians is changing. This is particularly true of urban Indians, 26% of whom have had only 8 years or less education, equal to the level in the total U.S. population. In 1960, 28% of urban Indians were high school graduates; but by 1970,

the percentage had risen to 42%. On the other hand, 48% of rural Indians have not gone beyond elementary school, and only 23% have graduated from high school.

- Despite the differences between urban and rural Indians in schooling completed, the rate of enrollment of Indians 14-17 years of age is as high in rural areas, 87%, as in urban areas, 86%.

- While the proportion of both urban and rural Indians with a college education has increased between 1960 and 1970, their rates of college attendance are still very low.

Employment:

- Employment opportunities are greater for Indians in urban areas than in rural areas. The labor force participation rates of urban Indian men (72%) and women (42%) are virtually at the national level (77% & 41% respectively).

- Urban Indian women are moving into the labor force at the same rate as the women in the general population. This is a major factor in bringing about an improvement in economic status of urban Indians.

- 31% of the employed rural Indian men are employed as farm managers and laborers both farm and non-farm. The proportion is 3 times the national average. The proportions of skilled and semi-skilled blue-collar workers among rural Indian men are close to U.S. averages. However, these data on the occupations obscure the impact of low labor participation rate and high unemployment rate among rural Indian males. Over half of the rural Indian men 16 years old and over are not working at all.

- 35% of rural Indian women are employed in service occupations and 22% are employed as semi-skilled operatives. These proportions in semi-skilled and low-skilled jobs are more than 50% higher than the national averages for women in the United States.

- The labor force participation rate of rural Indians (men, 56%; and women, 29%) is far lower than that of any other group in our society. The rate for rural Indian males has changed little in the past decade.

- At 14%, the unemployment rate of rural male Indians is 3.6 times higher than the national rate.

- Of all urban Indians, 10% are unemployed, more than 2 times higher than the rate for the total U.S. population.

- The unemployment rate for Indian women in rural areas is lower than the unemployment rate for Indian men, a situation that does not exist for any other group in the population.

- The jobs that urban Indians are achieving indicate some upward mobility into white-collar occupations and into high-status, blue-collar jobs. 23% of all urban Indian males are employed in skilled blue-collar jobs, the highest percentage for any group in the population. 48% of all urban Indian females are in white-collar occupations--12% are professional workers and 29% are clerical workers. Only 35% of all rural Indian women are employed in white-collar jobs.

Income:

- The income of rural Indians presents a picture of total poverty unmatched elsewhere in our society. Almost two-thirds (64%) of all rural Indian men have an income less than $4,000 per year. Along with the very low labor participation rates and high unemployment rates, the data on income levels indicate clearly the overwhelming poverty of Indians living on reservations and in other rural areas.

- A wide disparity exists between need for and availability of income for Indian female heads of households. Yet the percentage of Indian women who are becoming heads of households is increasing. Over two-thirds of rural families with female heads have low incomes under $4,000 a year.

- Few Indians have achieved economic success. Only 9% of all male Indians have an income of $10,000 or more; a mere 1.5% of female Indians have as high an income.

- The proportion of Indian families with a low income under $4,000 is nearly twice as large in rural areas as in urban areas. However, twice as many urban Indian men and women, proportionately, have low incomes as does the total U.S. population.

- Indian families have the lowest median income of any group in the population; at the same time they have among the largest families and the most family members to support.

Poverty

- The data on poverty among Indians nationally obscure the fact that the rural Indians are in a class of poverty by themselves. As a result of such factors as low labor force participation rates, high unemployment rates, and large families to support, almost half of all rural Indian families have incomes below the poverty level. In many individual states, the proportion of Indian families in poverty is considerably higher.

- While poverty among urban Indians is not as extensive, a fifth of their families are also poor--a rate twice the national average.

Housing, Sanitation and Health

- Since 1955, when the Indian Health Service assumed responsibility for Indian health care, there has been a sizeable decrease in the incidence of death from a number of causes. These include a 56% decrease in Indian infant deaths, an over 50% decrease in maternal death, an 86% decrease in deaths from tuberculosis, an 88% decrease in deaths from gastritis and a 57% decrease in deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

- Since 1955, accidents have been the leading cause of death among Indians and their rates are three times those for the nation as a whole.

- Life expectancy for Indians is now 63-64 years compared to 71 years for the white population. Twenty-five years ago the life expectancy of the white population was at the level that it is for Indians today. Nonetheless, the life expectancy for Indians today represents a 20 year increase over what it was in 1955.

- In urban areas, the proportion of Indian households living in dwellings without toilets is 14 times greater than it is for the total U.S. urban population. In rural areas, almost half of all Indian dwelling units do not have toilets.

- Two-thirds of all rural Indians live without water in their houses. This proportion is 8 times greater than the proportion in the total U.S. rural population.

- Nearly a third of all rural Indian households have no automobile. Yet many of these Indians live in the most isolated and remote areas of the nation where a public transportation system is not a viable alternative means of transportation.

PREFACE

This report is one of a series being developed by Urban Associates, Inc. (UAI), under Contract No. HEW OS-72-209 with the Office of Special Concerns, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The basic purpose of the contract was to conduct a two-phase, comprehensive study of major barriers to culturally-relevant delivery of DHEW services to three major ethnic minority groups in America today: persons of Spanish Origin, Asian Americans, and American Indians. Under Phase I of the contract, UAI undertook to:

- Survey the parameters of the problem
- Identify major problem areas
- Make an overall assessment of the degree to which ethnic minorities obtain their fair share of culturally-relevant services
- Identify the major barriers involved

Three major conclusions concerning the ethnic minorities were drawn from the Phase I study:

(1) All of the ethnic minority groups have serious deficiencies in the areas of health, education, and welfare; deficiencies which flow from impoverishment, cultural differences or, most often, a combination of both; and thus have substantial need for the services DHEW is committed to provide for all Americans.

(2) Each group is unique, having a different language (or languages), life style, world view, and differing kinds and degrees of need for various services, such that, for each group separate, individualized, and culturally-sensitive planning and delivery vehicles are necessary if their needs are to be adequately met.

(3) Contact with community agencies by the ethnic consultants during Phase I indicated that each of the ethnic communities complained about serious problems in the availability, method of delivery, cultural sensitivity, and presence of ethnic minority staff in DHEW-funded programs at the local level.

Based upon the results of Phase I, the Office of Special Concerns selected a number of issues for in-depth review by Urban Associates in Phase II.

In addition to this analysis of 1970 Census data pertaining to the three ethnic minorities, the other components of the Phase II study are:

- An Evaluation of the Indian Health Service
- A Study of Ethnic Minorities in the Health Occupations
- A Study of the Impact of DHEW Decentralization on the Ethnic Minorities
- A Field Study to determine the extent to which DHEW services are responsive to the needs of the Asian Americans

I. INTRODUCTION

This volume, analyzing selected data from the U.S. Census of 1970 on American Indians, represents one of three such volumes on three major ethnic minority groups in America today (the other two groups being the Asian Americans and persons of Spanish Origin). The development of this report stemmed from the finding in Phase I of the contract that there was a considerable absence of data on the numbers and characteristics of ethnic minority consumers, the service needs of ethnic individuals, beneficiary data by ethnic group, and other key indicators of the needs of ethnic minorities for services. Such information is indispensable to effective program planning by HEW. Therefore, this study focuses on generating specific data on the characteristics of ethnic minority individuals who are potential consumers of HEW services. Our primary objective was to develop a report which would be useful to the different audiences within HEW, as well as to the state agencies dispensing HEW funds.

In conducting our analysis, we have given special attention to the stereotypes of ethnic minorities held by many persons. The reader will find that most of these stereotypes cannot in fact be maintained. We have also endeavored to look beyond the national data on each of the groups, to local data, in order to determine whether characteristics as reflected in national data were also reflected in the data from particular localities. Our study results have shown that national data on the ethnic minorities do frequently obscure, rather than reveal, the varying facts about many of the ethnic minority groups. We have presented our findings with the intention of highlighting these distinctions.

Publications from the U.S. Census Bureau based on tabulations from the 1970 Census provided detailed socio-economic information on American Indians by urban and rural residence. Data for Aleuts and Eskimos were not available in the 1970 Census. However, a data profile has been derived from data on other races residing in Alaska. 1/

1/ See Section J. Alaskan Natives.

Except where indicated, the source of all data in this volume is the 1970 Census of Population, published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, specifically in the following publications:

General Population Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-B1

General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1

Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary. PC(1)-D1

Subject Reports: American Indians PC(2)-1F

In terms of completeness and accuracy of data obtained and published, the 1970 Census was much improved over previous counts. Special emphasis was placed on racial/ethnic minority groups, in response to increased interest expressed by government and private agencies, ethnic/racial and community organizations, and researchers. For the first time, the U.S. Bureau of the Census launched an extensive program to improve minority coverage, including a pre-Census campaign to contact many of the major minority groups and gain cooperation in the count. Special brochures and posters were distributed on Indian reservations and in other locations of minority group concentration. Community educators were employed in the major cities to explain the purpose of the Census and to describe its benefits to citizens in such areas as government program planning and funding. The assistance of many community groups was sought in efforts to locate indigenous persons who could be employed as enumerators and supervisors as well as to help with special problems (as, for example, to contact and assist persons who spoke no English and might have mistakenly thrown away the Census questionnaires they received by mail).

Special procedures and funds were used during the Census enumeration to reduce the "undercount" of ethnic minority groups. Enumerators in some areas were paid more for more difficult tasks, enumeration teams were used and enumerators speaking the native language were used whenever possible.

In 60 locations in the country (principally in metropolitan areas), the Census Bureau, with the cooperation of the U.S. Post

Office, used mail-out/mail-back forms based on address registers. This is in contrast to previous Censuses whereby enumerators called personally on each household. In the 1970 Census, such enumerators were used primarily in rural areas and when it was necessary to contact households that did not respond to the initial mail survey.

The Census forms were designed to maximize the count and accuracy of data with respect to ethnic minorities. On a 20% sample nationally (i.e. every fifth person or household) respondents were asked to enumerate themselves by race and ethnic origin.

With all the effort, however, errors still exist in the 1970 Census and the U.S. Bureau of the Census admits to an undercount. 1/ Data from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, voter registration lists, school records and counts reported by several tribes indicate higher population figures than are presented in the Census. 2/ However, the sample that the Census represents is infinitely larger than any other data source. Thus the profile of the characteristics of each group is likely to be more accurate. The emphasis in this report, then, has been placed on the characteristics of the American Indian as revealed by Census rather than on the actual numbers of people in each of these groups.

1/ See, for example, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Subject Reports: Persons of Spanish Surname, Vol. PC(2)-1D and "Estimates of Coverage of the Population by Sex, Race and Age in the 1970 Census" (paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, New Orleans, La. April 26, 1973) by Jacob S. Siegel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

2/ See Section A. Census Undercount.

II. METHODOLOGY AND SELECTION OF LOCAL DATA

The analysis of national and local data on ethnic minorities focuses on the basic characteristics generally employed when examining a given population group including: Population characteristics, family structure, education, employment, income, and poverty. The nature of the analysis is described briefly below, by section.

Section A. Census Undercount: Problems such as rural isolation, language, self-identification, definitions of race and residence, and cultural factors which contributed to the Census undercount are discussed in this section.

Section B. The Urban/Rural Dichotomy: Outlines the rural to urban migration which has had its greatest impact in the last decade. The major result has been that the urban and rural Indians have two entirely different socio-economic profiles.

Section C. Population Characteristics: Covers general population characteristics, including age distribution, median age, and type of residence, urban or rural.

Section D. Family Characteristics: Topics include intermarriage, size of families, family stability, children living with parents by age and type of family, and female-heads of households.

Section E. Education Characteristics: Rates of schooling completed by populations 16 years old and over and the present enrollment rates of children and young adults are discussed. Where the data were available, an analysis was made of the mother tongue of members of the ethnic populations and the language spoken in their homes. This is treated under Education because of its impact on an ethnic group's ability to obtain a good education. Conversely, it is mainly through education that linguistic barriers will be removed.

Section F. Employment Characteristics: This section focuses on labor participation rates and unemployment rates, and the distribution of ethnic minorities, both male and female, in the major occupational classifications.

Section G. Income Characteristics: This section analyzes income ranges for individual males and females, families, and families with female heads. Median incomes of families and individuals are compared.

Section H. Poverty Characteristics and Sources of Income: This section discusses the proportion of families in each ethnic minority group receiving Social Security and Public Assistance, and compares rates of poverty for all persons, for elderly persons, for families, for female-head families, and for persons living alone (unrelated individuals).

Section I. Housing, Sanitation and Health: This section describes very briefly the existence of overcrowded housing and lack of sanitary facilities, particularly in the rural areas. An analysis of morbidity and mortality data indicates the major causes of death and sickness.

Section J. Alaskan Natives: Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts: This section is a separate analysis of the Alaskan Natives, including the topics listed above in sections C thru H.

Accompanying sections C thru H and section J are tables summarizing the basic state and local data. In addition to these major tables, supporting charts and other tabular data have been included for the purpose of emphasizing or clarifying special issues.

Most data analyzed in the text appear in either a table or chart within the report. Reference is made to other data contained in the Census publications. Where occasional use has been made of non-Census data, or Census data from sources not previously cited, the source is indicated as a footnote.

It was not considered necessary to, under a given topic, discuss local statistics which in fact mirrored the national data for any particular subgroup. Rather, our emphasis in providing and analyzing data from selected local areas was to highlight only those situations where local data vary markedly from or are otherwise notable in comparison to the national picture.

Data Selection

For analytical purposes, the American Indian population has been divided in the following manner. First, the national data on Indians have been subdivided into urban (45% of all Indians) and rural (55%) classifications. In addition, the States of Arizona (where Indians are 83% rural), New Mexico (81% rural), and South Dakota (71% rural) have been analyzed as rural states. (While the data on the urban areas within those states provide a profile of urban Indians similar to data on urban Indians elsewhere in the United States, these populations are so small that they do not affect the overall data for the states in providing a picture of rural Indians.)

The State of California analyzed as an urban state (76% urban), is the only state where Indians live in predominantly urban areas. (Indians living in the rural areas of California usually share the characteristics of rural Indians living in other states, but their numbers are again too few to affect the basically urban profile presented by the Indians living in California.)

The Indian populations in Oklahoma and Washington State are evenly divided between urban and rural residents, 49% and 51% for the former, and 52% and 48% for the latter. Because of this, two sets of data on each state are analyzed, one for the urban population and one for the rural population. Finally, the Indians in many other states for which detailed information are available are analyzed in the regional analysis.

A separate study was done of the Alaskan Natives--the Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts. Alaskan Indian data are available in the Subject Reports: American Indians PC(2)-1F. This publication, however, and other Census publications did not include socio-economic data on the two other Native American groups, the Eskimos and the Aleuts. It was possible, however, to derive from Census publications on Alaska a profile of a population of whom 97% were Eskimos and Aleuts (see Section J. Alaskan Natives for description of the methodology used to derive these figures). It was decided that the characteristics of these two population groups were of sufficient interest to warrant undertaking a data analysis.

III. AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONAL AND LOCAL ANALYSES

A. CENSUS UNDERCOUNT

American Indians are not vanishing, but are rather increasing at a rate four times the national average (see Table A-1). The total U.S. population increased by 13% over the 1960-1970 decade while the American Indian population increased by more than 51%. Navajos had a reported population of 9,000 in 1910; in 1970 the Census reports 96,743. Such an increase may be due in part to more efficient enumeration; certainly as more Indians take up permanent residence in urban areas, they are easier to find and less likely to be overlooked. However, higher figures mainly result from the continuing increase in the birth rate, reduction in infant mortality, and the effects of greater self-identification by many Indians, who for many years had become absorbed into the general population. Additionally, much greater effort was made in the 1970 Census to use Indian enumerators who spoke the Indian languages and were familiar with the reservations.

Table A-1

American Indian Population of the United States: 1900 to 1970

Census Year	American Indian Population	Change from Preceding Census*	
		Number	Percent
1970	792,730	269,139	51.4
1960	523,591	166,092	46.5
1950	357,499	12,247	3.5
1940	345,252	1,900	0.6
1930	343,352	98,915	40.5
1920	244,437	-32,490	-11.7
1910	276,927	39,731	16.8
1900	237,196	-	-

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-B1.

*Changes in the growth of the American Indian population resulted in part from differences in procedures for classifying persons of mixed racial descent.

Census data are a vital factor in the determination of formula grant allocations, Equal Employment Opportunity goals and objectives, and in the allocation of other resources, since only Census information is utilized for these purposes.

Accuracy in the use of such data is of major importance under these circumstances. The figure most widely quoted in reference to the total 1970 population of American Indians and Alaskan natives, 763,594--is 64,000 lower than the actual total arrived at by the Census Bureau. The 763,594 total as recorded in the Census publication, Subject Reports: American Indians is based on a 20% sample of the Census forms and is 3.7% lower than the total count figure 792,730 (see Table A-2). The latter total count figure, however, does not include the 34,538 Eskimos and Aleuts which the Census Bureau has separately identified in Alaska. 1/ There are no data identifying the number of Eskimos and Aleuts in states other than Alaska. Adding those Eskimos and Aleuts living in Alaska to the total American Indian population would bring the reported Indian and Alaskan native population in the United States to 827,268. This figure would still be low as it does not include the Eskimos and Aleuts living outside of Alaska.

On the basis of various sources of data, we can be almost certain that there is a serious undercount of Indians, probably worse than for any other group in the society. Dr. Robert Kane 2/ co-author of the book Federal Health Care (with Reservations!) 3/ responded to our letter requesting him to elaborate on his opinion that obvious errors were made in the collection of Census data on the Navajo Reservation. He states:

> "Our conclusions on potential for undercounting the Navajo in the 1970 Census were based on reports that we have heard of how that program was conducted. Primarily, the initial enumeration was done by mail. As you are hopefully aware, the Navajo live in widely separate, quite isolated geographic units with no access to United States mail. Mail is generally delivered, if at all, through the trading post. It would seem very unlikely, therefore, that any primary enumeration by this route would catch the more isolated members of the tribe. Similarly, were one to do house-by-house enumeration, it seems quite likely that many places would be missed, since there are few paved roads in the interior of the reservation and no system of numbering houses along those roads. Depending upon how many of the enumerators spoke Navajo, it would be feasible

1/ U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of the Population, Detailed Characteristics, Alaska PC(1)-D3, see, also, Section J of this report.

2/ Dr. Kane was the Service Unit Director at the Indian Health Service hospital at Shiprock, Arizona from 1969 to 1970, and Special Assistant to the Regional Health Director, DHEW, Region VII from 1970-1971.

3/ Robert L. Kane and Rosalie A. Kane, Federal Health Care (with Reservations!) New York: Springer Publishing Company, 1972).

Table A-2

Comparison of Complete Count and 20- and 15-Percent Sample Data

On The Population, By Race, For The United States: 1970

Race	Complete Count	20-Percent Sample			15-Percent Sample		
		Total	Difference from Complete Count		Total	Difference from Complete Count	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	203,211,926	203,212,877	+951	0.0%	203,210,158	-1,768	0.0%
White	177,748,975	178,107,190	+358,215	+0.2	178,119,221	+370,246	+0.2
American Indian	792,730	763,594	-29,136	-3.7	760,572	-32,158	-4.1

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics United States Summary PC(1)-B1 and Subject Reports: American Indians PC(2)-1F.

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> that a number of the places, even if they were located, would not provide an understandable interview and the data necessary to be counted. It was certainly our experience that the numbers provided by the BIA, which they attributed to Census estimates, were usually substantially lower than the numbers we could obtain by other means. There were obvious advantages to this in terms that the statistics generated by the Indian Health Service would look better using the smaller denominator." 1/

Official estimates by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and other counts of populations on reservations do not agree with the figures of the U.S. Census. 2/ Several tribes have made their own population counts, which record even higher figures than the BIA. Official school records indicate that the Census figures on those enrolled in schools may be low by as much as 50%. 3/ Voter lists on some reservations indicate almost twice as many registered to vote as the Census figures for adults on the reservations. 4/ The Indian Health Services register of births by reservation, taking into consideration the death of infants and young children, is in no way in accord with the Census counts of children 0-4 and 5-9 years of age, according to the Indian Health Service. IHS itself maintains that a certain number of people are counted as Indian at birth, based on the race of the parents, but are not counted as Indian when the Census is taken (or at death). However, the difference between IHS and Census figures is too great to be accounted for except by undercount. 5/

1/ Robert L. Kane, M. D., Letter, October 31, 1973.

2/ Bureau of Indian Affairs, Estimate of Indian Population, 1972.

3/ U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, Directory of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Selected Districts-Enrollment and Staff by Racial/Ethnic Group (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, Fall 1970)

4/ Navajo Tribal Lists - 1970, 1972.

5/ Ibid.

The problem of determining who is and who is not an Indian is another issue that has undoubtedly affected the 1970 Census count of Indians. In 1970, race was defined on the basis of self-identification by respondents. For persons of mixed parentage who were in doubt as to their classification, however, the race of the person's father was used. Some 38% of all married Indian women have non-Indian spouses and of all births registered as Indian in 1970, more than one-fourth had an Indian mother and a non-Indian father. 1/ By present Census definition, however, if the race of the child is not clearly defined on the Census enumeration forms, children would be enumerated by the race of their fathers.

Yet this definition is contrary to most Indian family patterns, where children identify with the culture of their mothers. The children are raised by and learn the language, 2/ the culture, and the customs from their mothers. Where Indian tribes maintain clanship patterns, the clan affiliations are usually passed down from generation to generation through the women of the tribe in matrilineal fashion.

Data on Indians at the reservation and tribal levels as recorded in the U.S. Census's Subject Report: American Indians have not been utilized in this analysis because they present so many problems. According to Census, only 28% of the Indians still live on reservations. However, only 115 reservations were included in the 1970 count and data on Indians living on trust lands or adjacent to the reservation were excluded from the reservation count. With the extreme isolation of many parts of the reservations, it is probable that many Indians were overlooked.

The definition of place of residence apparently excluded many persons who, in fact, should have been recorded in residence on the reservation. Many highly mobile Indians move from the rural areas temporarily to earn money. These persons were not counted as living on the reservations and probably not counted at all.

Although the Bureau of the Census consulted with both the BIA and IHS prior to taking its Indian count, Census itself admits that its data on Indians may not be consistent with data from other sources. One of the major reasons for diferences is that Census data are based on self-identification, whereas statistics from other sources may be based on tribal enrollment. The BIA and IHS tend to list service populations that include a much larger group than those persons living within the physical boundaries of the reservation i.e., the trust territories, the checkerboard areas, etc. The data from the BIA, IHS and the Indian tribes show considerably larger numbers of people than do the 1970 Census data.

1/ U.S. Public Health Service, DHEW, HSMHA Health Report, Vol. 86, #3, March 1971, pp. 229-246

2/ In 1970, over 21,000 persons enumerated as white had an American Indian language as their mother tongue.

Data on the tribes have also been excluded in the analysis as there are problems with these data also. All Indians belong to tribes, yet 20% of all persons identifying themselves as Indians in the 1970 Census did not include their tribal designation. Thus, the Census data are incomplete. Because of the mobility of many Indians, members of a particular tribe could be living anywhere in the United States. There is no way to determine from the Census data whether individual members of a particular tribe are living on or near their reservations or have migrated to urban areas a distance from the reservation.

Under these circumstances, a basic urban/rural designation has been utilized as the basis for analysis throughout this report. 1/

1/ It is recognized that in some cases, as with the Pimas in Maricopa County (Phoenix) and the Papagos in Pima County (Tucson), Indian reservations are contained within SMSA's and are also included within the urban population.

III. B. THE URBAN/RURAL DICHOTOMY

Recent decades have brought great changes to the Indian population. The largest increase in urbanization between 1930 1/ and 1970 has occurred among Indians. While only 10% of Indians lived in urban areas in 1930, 2/ 45% did by 1970. Previously, the greatest shift of any group from rural to urban in any single decade was between 1940 and 1950, when the population of urban Blacks increased by 50%. 3/ However, between 1960 4/ and 1970 the population of Indians living in urban areas has doubled and the proportion of all Indians living in urban areas has shifted from 30% to 45%. This shift is particularly apparent with the 20-40 year olds in urban areas whose numbers have increased 2.4 times in the last decade, 5/ while the rest of the urban Indian population has increased 2.0 times.

In 1970, more than one-fifth (22%) of all Indians lived in states other than those in which they were born. The greatest migration across state lines has occurred within and into the West. 52% of all Indians who have moved to another state now reside in the West. Of those moving to a western state, a quarter came from the South and 55% came from other western states. Nearly a quarter (23%) of all Indians moving to another state have moved into California and of those who have moved to California, 71% have settled in urban areas.

The migration of the Indian population has had a marked effect on the composition of the adult (20 years old and over) Indian population living in urban and rural areas. The differences between the two populations are presented visually on Chart B-a.

1/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1930 U.S. Census of the Population, 15th Census of the Population, Vol. II, Population-General Report-Statistics by Subject, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

2/ Ibid.

3/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1940 U.S. Census of the Population, Characteristics of the Nonwhite Population by Race; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 U.S. Census of the Population: Special Report P-E No. 3B-Nonwhite Population by Race.

4/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 U.S. Census of the Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C.

5/ Ibid.

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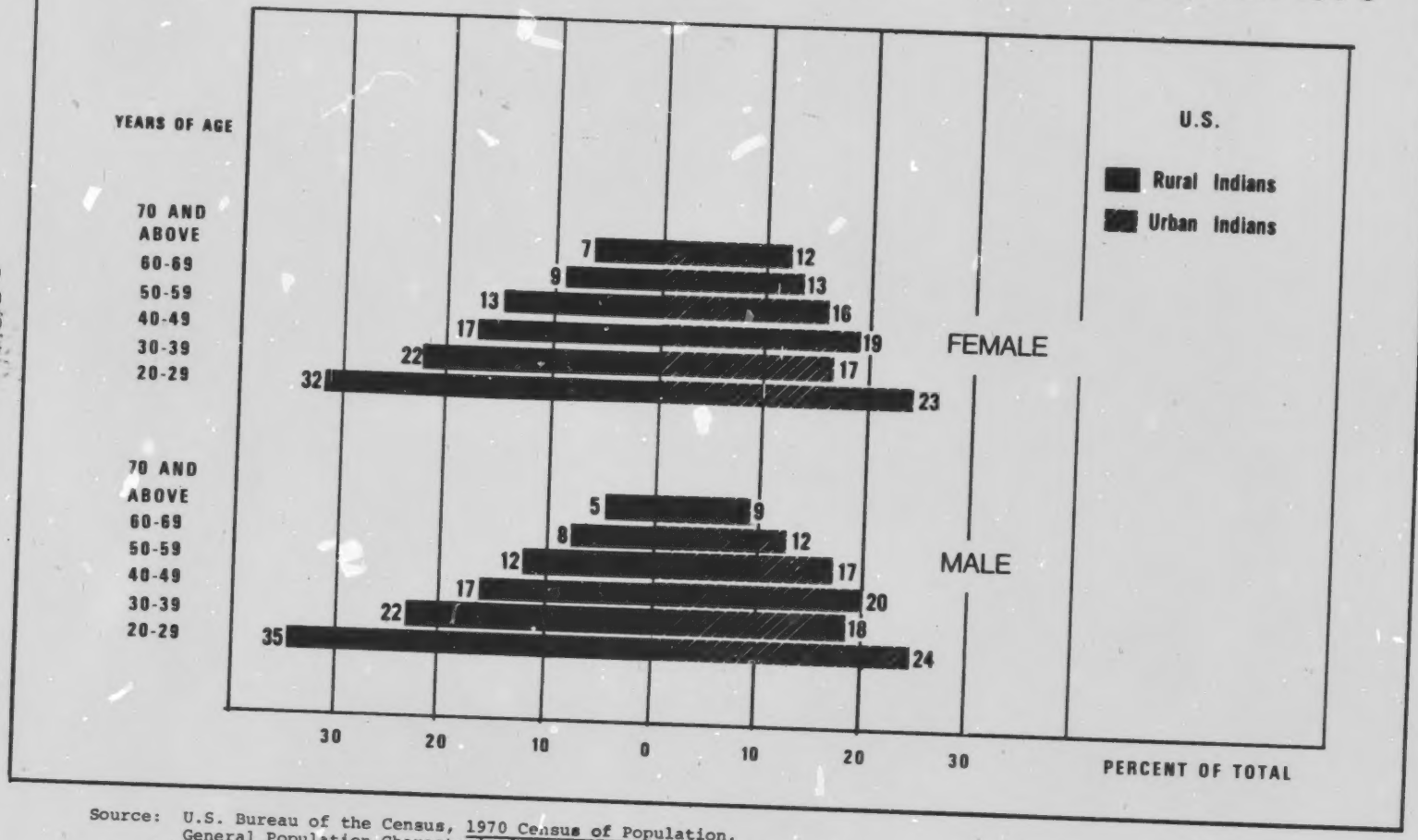
CHART B-a

INDIANS, 20 AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND RESIDENCE: 1970



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-B1 Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

48% of all adult male Indians and 50% of all adult female Indians live in urban areas, although only 45% of the total Indian population are urban-based. In spite of this urbanization, Indians are more than twice as rural as the total population.

As the chart shows, the urban adult Indians tend to be younger than the rural adult Indians. Nearly a third of all adult urban Indians (35% of the men and 32% of the women) are still in their twenties. Less than a quarter of the adult rural Indians (24% of the men and 23% of the women) are this young.

55% of all adult urban Indians, but only 41% of all adult rural Indians are under 40 years of age. On the other hand, only 7% of adult urban Indians are 65 years of age or over, whereas 11% of adult rural Indians are elderly.

These data suggest that not only does the rate of population shift from rural to urban areas seem to be increasing, but also that there is apparently a reverse shift of elderly Indians from urban to rural areas.

Location of Residence of Urban Indians

Thirty-five U.S. cities have Indian populations of 1,000 or more. Sixteen Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) have over 5,000 Indians 1/ and the Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, New York City, Phoenix, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Francisco-Oakland, and Tulsa SMSA's have 10,000 or more. The increase of American Indians in U.S. cities is a trend that is likely to continue during the next decade.

The urban Indians are not highly visible in the large SMSA's to which they have migrated. Because of their small numbers and tendency to move back and forth between the city and the reservation, they have been difficult to locate.

1/ Albuquerque, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario (California), San Diego, Seattle-Everett, and Tucson have between 5,000 and 10,000 Indians.

The data prepared for the Office of Economic Opportunity by the Bureau of Census 1/ gives, for the first time, a much clearer picture of the Indians living in urban centers of SMSA's throughout the U.S. Approximately 60% of them reside in the central cities and 40% in counties outside of central cities. Urban Indians are most likely to be found in areas with concentrations of poor whites (including Mexican Americans). The proportion of urban Indians living in the central cities varies from 19% to 61%, depending on whether or not there are rural fringes within the SMSA. Where the SMSA consists of a central city and suburban areas, the Indian lives predominantly in the central city; but if there are rural fringes within the SMSA, Indians tend to live in those rural fringes, which are predominantly white poverty neighborhoods at the outer edges of metropolitan areas.

Half the Indians in the central cities are living in poverty neighborhoods, with the remainder scattered in white, working-class neighborhoods. One notable exception to this pattern is in New York City where Indians are to be found in Black poverty neighborhoods. The 10,000 Indians in New York City are concentrated in the Black slums of Brooklyn. In cities with high concentrations of Mexican Americans, Indians tend to be found in the barrios. However, where there are concentrations of both Asians and Mexican Americans in a city, Indians seem to prefer Asian to Mexican American or other white neighborhoods. Thus, in Los Angeles they tend to live in Chinese and Japanese poverty areas and, in San Francisco, in poverty areas with concentrations of low-income Pilipinos.

Where concentrated in poverty areas, Indians are likely to represent 10 to 15% of the neighborhood, a level sufficiently concentrated to permit the delivery of ethnically-sensitive services.

Urban/Rural Differences

The demographic characteristics of urban and rural Indians offer sharp contrasts which the national data on Indians do not reflect. This is true not only when comparing urban and rural national data, but also when comparing urban and rural populations in states that have a reasonably equal

1/ U.S. Bureau of Census. 1970 Census of Population:Operation Leap Tabulations (unpublished), prepared for the Office of Economic Opportunity, 1973.

distribution or urban and rural populations (Oklahoma and Washington), when comparing states that are predominantly rural (Arizona, South Dakota and New Mexico) with the one state where Indians live predominantly in urban areas (California).

Thus, to gain insights into the status of Indians, this report compares the two differing groups, urban Indians (U.S. urban, California, urban Oklahoma, and urban Washington) with rural Indians (U.S. rural, Arizona, New Mexico, South Dakota, rural Oklahoma, and rural Washington). Other urban and rural areas are comparable to those being analyzed.

The characteristics of Indians living in urban areas have changed significantly since 1960. 1/ By 1970, although urban Indians still have large numbers of persons in poverty, their overall socio-economic characteristics indicated that urban Indians were better-off than rural Indians. National Indian data obscure the fact that the rural Indian is in a class by himself. His excessively low labor participation rates, exorbitantly high unemployment rates, and high birth rates place almost half of all rural Indian families below the poverty level. In many states the proportion is considerably higher (in Arizona and in South Dakota, rural Indians have five times the national poverty rate).

Population characteristics differ, with rural populations having both higher proportions of persons under 18 and higher proportions of persons 65 years of age and over than the urban population. Extended families and families with larger numbers of children are more prevalent in rural than in urban areas. Other urban/rural differences include rates of intermarriage, sex ratios, housing conditions, educational attainment, occupational status, characteristics of heads of households, and so on. Nearly every statistically measurable socio-economic or demographic characteristic reflects significant differences between the urban and rural Indian populations. These characteristics are spelled out in detail in the following sections.

1/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of the Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C.

III. C. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Although 827,268 1/ American Indians and Alaskan natives are to be found throughout the United States, almost two-thirds live in just eight states. In descending order of Indian population, these are: Oklahoma, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Alaska (including Eskimos and Aleuts), North Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington.

Although they now represent only 0.4% of the total U.S. population, since 1950 2/ they have had the largest natural increase (122%) of any group (compared to a U.S. national growth of 35%). Their marked population increase began in the 1950's 3/ and continued through the 1960's. 4/ The birth rate for Indians was at 41.7 per 1,000 persons in 1960. 5/ It peaked at 43.3 in 1964 6/ and declined to 33.0 in 1971. 7/ Although this is a major decrease in the growth rate, it is offset somewhat by a decreasing death rate. In 1960 the death rate was 910.3 8/ per 100,000 persons but had declined to 771.7 in 1971. 9/ This would be equivalent to a growth of more than 150% projected over the next 20 years. If this rate of growth were to continue there would be nearly 6,000,000 Indians in the year 2050.

1/ The complete count of Indians according to the 1970 Census is 792,730 and the 20% count of Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska is 34,538 for a total of 827,268 (see explanation in Section A. Census Undercount).

2/ U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of the Population, Special Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, P-E No. 3B.

3/ Ibid.

4/ U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of the Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC (2)-1C.

5/ Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Indian Health Service, Indian Health Trends and Services, 1970 edition.

6/ Ibid.

7/ Indian Health Services Computer data - 1971.

8/ Health Service and Mental Health Administration, op. cit.

9/ Indian Health Service, op. cit.

The growth rate has been accompanied by a gradual shift in the population from one that is predominantly male to one that is predominantly female. This shift was first noted in the 1970 Census where for the first time there were more Indian women than Indian men in the population. In 1960 1/ men represented 50.1% of all Indians, in 1970, 49.2%. The shift to a population with more women than men occurred in the total U.S. population in 1945. 2/

In all populations, more males than females are born. For the total U. S. population in 1970, 1,055 males were born for every 1,000 females born. 3/ Yet the death rate for males at every age, including infancy, is higher than that for females. 4/ So, for young persons in the population the sex ratio 5/ favors men; but as age increases, the ratio becomes even and then favors women in the later years of life. For the total U. S. population in 1970, this change occurs between the ages of 18 and 19. Since 66% of the total population is over 18 years of age, where there are more women than men, the male-female sex ratio for the total population is less than 100 (94.8). Since the Indian population consists of such a large proportion of persons under 18 (see Table C-1, the male-female ratio for that age group tends to dominate, making the Indian sex ratio, at 96.7, higher than for the total population.

A second factor contributing to the high sex ratio for Indians is past levels of maternal mortality. In 1960 the Indian male-female ratio for those over 60 years of age (who would have been in prime childbearing age when maternal mortality was high), was 105.6. 6/ For those Indians under 20 years of age in 1960 the sex ratio was 101.6 making the ratio for the entire Indian population in 1960, 100.3 7/,

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1/ U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of the Population, op. cit.

2/ U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Vital Statistics 1945, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

3/ National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, Health Resources Administration, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Final Natality Statistics, 1970," Vol. 22, No. 12.

4/ National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1971."

5/ The sex ratio is the number of men per 100 women in the population.

6/ U. S. Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C.

7/ Ibid.

compared to the ratio for the total U. S. which was 97.1. Reduced maternal mortality, increasing life spans, and a decreasing birth rate have all contributed to a lower sex ratio (96.3) for Indians in 1970 (see Chart C-a).

Age

A comparison of the distribution of young and old in the Indian population is graphically presented in Chart C-b. Indians have one and a half times as many children under 18 as the nation as a whole even though the death rate of Indian children under five continues to be twice the rate for all American children. 1/ 2/ The continued (1971) high Indian birth rate, 33.0 3/ per 1,000 persons compared to 17.5 4/ per 1,000 persons for the nation as a whole, is most evident in the rural areas where 50% of the population is under age 18. On the other hand, the percent of Indians under 18 in the urban areas, 40%, is only 6% higher than for the total U. S. population (34%). Only rural Oklahoma varies from this pattern, with 44% of its population under 18 compared to 50% for other rural areas.

The percent of Indians 65 years of age and over is influenced by the Indian life span, which is short compared to that of the total U. S. population, and the high birth rate which results in a disproportionate number of young persons in the population. Continuing increases in the life span and decreases in the birth rate have raised the proportion

1/ Indian Health Service. Computer data - 1971.

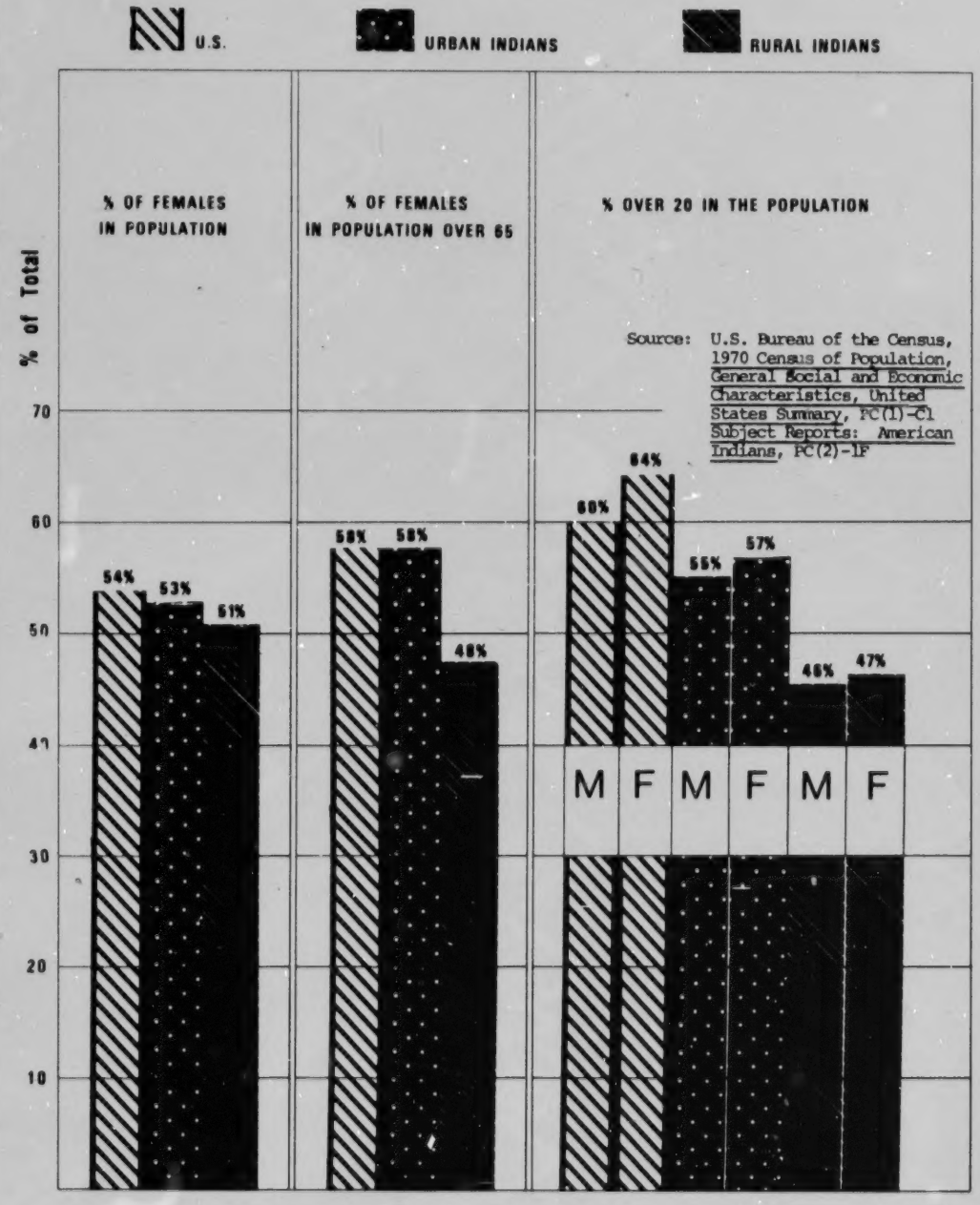
2/ National Center for Health Statistics, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Rockville, Maryland, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, HSM Vol. 20, No. 13.

3/ Indian Health Service, op. cit.

4/ National Center for Health Statistics, op. cit.

CHART C-a

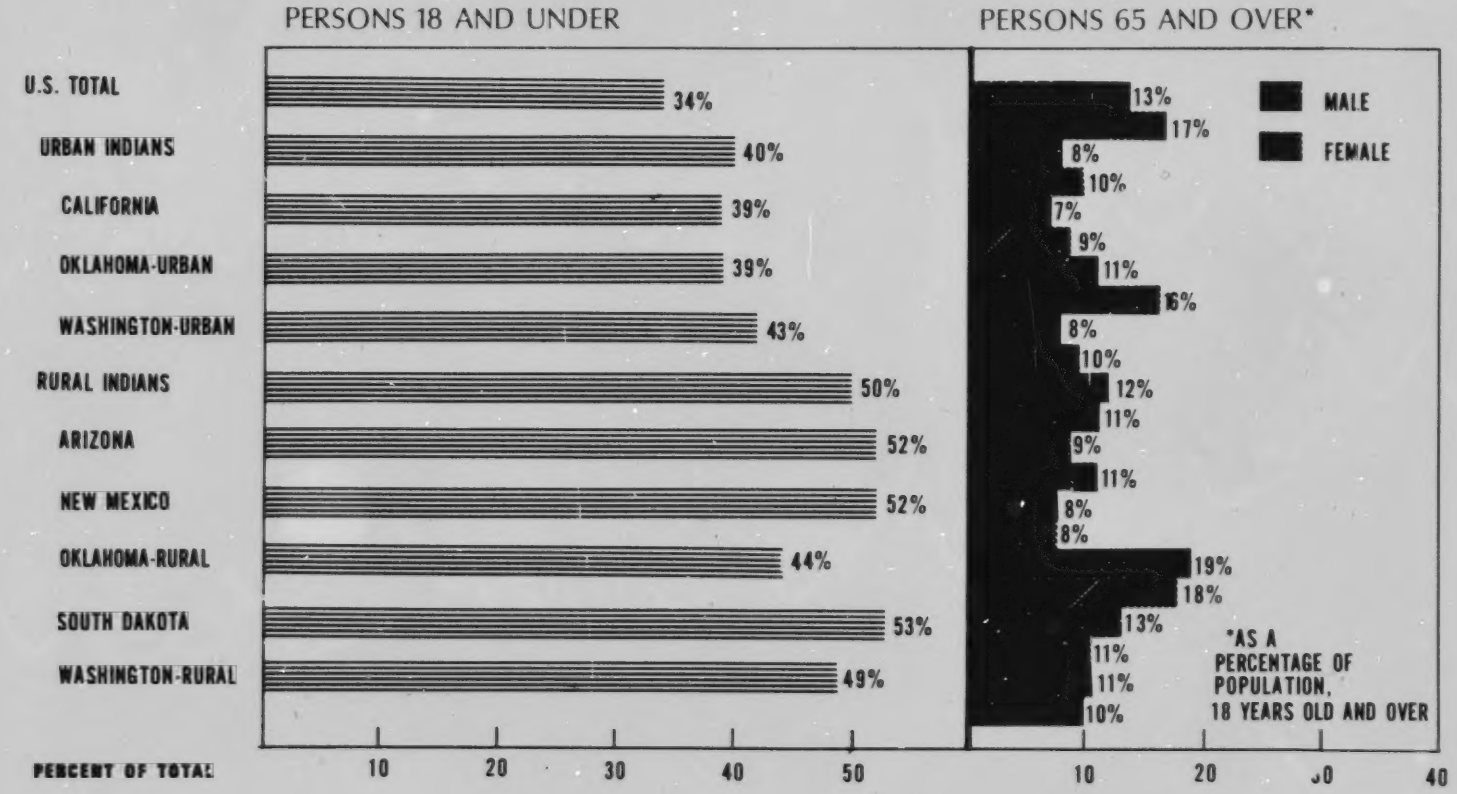
COMPARISON OF URBAN/RURAL INDIAN FEMALES WITH U.S. TOTALS



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-B1 Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

CHART C-b

INCIDENCE OF PERSONS 18 AND UNDER AND 65 AND OLDER AMONG INDIANS IN SELECTED AREAS



of Indians 65 years of age and over from 4.7% 1/ of the Indian population in 1960 to 5.7% in 1970. This is barely more than half the percentage of persons 65 years of age and over in the total U.S. population in 1970. Even age adjusted 2/, the percent of Indians 65 and over in the adult population is only two-thirds the proportion of persons 65 and over in the total national population (see Table C-1).

Incidence of Indians 65 and over in the adult population varies in the urban and rural population, as shown in Chart C-b. The higher percentage of older Indians in rural areas, 12% as opposed to 9% in urban areas, can be accounted for by the greater number of young people who left the reservation during the last decade and, to some extent, to older Indians returning to the reservation. In virtually all rural areas, there are more men than women 65 and over, whereas the reverse is true in urban areas, with more women than men (see Chart C-b).

The State of Oklahoma has a higher percentage of persons 65 and over in the adult population (14% in urban areas and 18% in rural areas). This can be explained in part by the exodus of the young population from Oklahoma. The low percentage of adult Indians 65 and over (8%) in California can in part be explained by the low percentage of Indians born in the state (44% of Indians in California were born in a different state). This indicates that younger Indians have migrated into the urban areas of California leaving the older generations of Indians behind in their states of origin.

It is interesting to note that 53% of all Indians 65 and over are women, whereas for the U.S. nationally, the percentage is 58%. Only 48% of all rural Indians 65 and over are women. There is a shift to a higher ratio of elderly women to elderly men occurring among urban Indians, but the higher ratio of elderly men to elderly women continues among the rural Indians (see Chart C-b).

1/ U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C.

2/ Since the proportion of children is large, the figures are adjusted to show the proportion of those 65 and over as a function of all persons 18 and over, to more accuractely show the proportion of elderly in the adult population.

Table C-1

Population Characteristics of the U.S. Total and American Indian Populations, 1970

	U.S. Total	Total Indian U.S.	Indians--Urban Concentrations		Indians-Urban/Rural				Indians-Rural Concentrations			
			Urban U.S.	California	Oklahoma		Washington		Rural U.S.	Arizona	New Mexico	South Dak.
					Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural				
Total Population of Subgroup (000's)	203,212	793*	340	88.3	47.6	49.2	16.1	14.7	23.2	94.3	71.6	31
% of Total Subgroup Population		100	45	12	6	6	2	2	55	12	9	4
% Urban	73	45	100	76	100	0	100	0	0	17	19	29
% Rural	25.5	55	0	24	0	100	0	100	100	83	81	71
Native and Foreign Born:												
% Native Born	95	98	97	98	100	100	97	95	99	100	100	100
% Born in Different State	28	22	36	44	11	8	28	18	11	7	12	10
% Foreign Born	4.7	1.9	3.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	4.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Age Distribution:												
% Under 18 Years	34	45	40	39	39	44	43	49	50	52	52	53
% 65 Years & Over	9.9	5.7	5.5	5.0	8.5	10.3	4.9	5.1	5.9	4.8	4.5	5.4
% 65 Years & Over of Pop. 18 & Over	15	10	9	8	14	18	9	10	12	10	9	12
Median Age:												
Male (years)	26.8	19.9	22.0	22.7	22.5	21.5	20.3	18.2	18.0	16.9	16.9	16.3
Female (years)	29.3	20.9	23.2	23.9	25.2	23.7	22.2	18.5	18.5	17.4	17.3	17.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population
General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1
General Population Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-B1
Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1
Subject Report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F

* Data from Subject Reports based on a 20% sample indicate a total Indian population of 764,000. 100% count indicates the 793,000 figure. Additionally there are 34,538 Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska. The exact number nationally awaits further publications from Census.

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Median Age

Although women have a slightly higher (one year) median age than men, this difference is much less than the median age difference for the total U.S. population (2.5 years). This difference for the Indians has increased however--in 1960 the median age difference between male and female Indians was only 0.3 years. The median age for Indians has increased since 1960 from 19.1 to 19.9 for males and from 19.4 to 20.9 for females due to decreasing birth and death rates. 1/

There is a large difference in median age between urban and rural populations. For Indian men the urban/rural difference is 4.0 years and for women it is 4.7 years. From 1960 to 1970 the median age for rural men increased 0.3 years and for rural women 0.7 years 2/Yet in the urban areas the median age actually dropped. For urban men the median age in 1960 was 23.1, and in 1970, 22.0. For urban women the median age in 1960 was 23.6 and in 1970, 23.2. This drop in median age in the urban areas and the slight increase (compared to the total Indian population) in the rural areas is the result of the migration of young persons from the rural to urban areas (see Section B. The Urban/Rural Dichotomy).

The median ages of both males and females in rural Oklahoma are higher compared to the total rural Indian population in the United States, and the median ages of males and females in rural South Dakota are lower (see Table C-1).

1/ U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC (2)-1C.

2/ Ibid.

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III. D. FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Marital Status

At 77%, the percentage of Indian husband/wife families is 9% lower than the U.S. average (see Table D-1). The lower percentage of husband/wife families, however, is not necessarily a sign of increased family disintegration among Indians, but results from a variety of factors that differ for the urban and rural Indian. Of all Indian women, a very large percentage in rural areas remain single (perhaps due to the large percentage of rural men who have migrated to urban areas 1/) and married with a spouse who is absent (many having husbands who are away from home for part of the year earning a living). Although the overall percent of Indian women who are widowed is low compared to the percent in the total U.S. population (a result of the shorter life span of Indian women), the percent of young women 20-44 years old (who are likely to be mothers of children under 18) is high. This is the result of the high mortality rate for Indian men, many of whom die prematurely in accidents. 2/

Among urban Indian women, the percentage who are married with a husband present is as low as it is for rural Indian women. But more urban than rural women are either divorced or separated and fewer are single or married with an absent husband (see Table D-2).

Because Indian women also die prematurely, the proportion of Indian men 25-44 years old (an age when they are likely to be fathers of children under 18) who are widowed is twice as large as in the total U.S. population. The proportion of all Indian men 25-34 years old who are widowed is 0.7% compared to 0.3% for all men in the total U.S. population, and the proportion of Indian men 35-44 years old who are widowed is 1.4% compared to 0.7% for all men of that age in the total U.S. population.

Additionally compared to the total U.S. population, a larger proportion of American Indian families contain subfamilies (6% compared to 2%) (see Table D-3). Subfamilies are either a husband and wife unit living with a related head of household or a single parent and children living with a related head of household. Such subfamilies are not included separately in the total count of families by the U.S. Census; thus many married couples have not been included in the total number of husband/wife families recorded by the U.S. Census.

1/ See Section B on Population Characteristics.

2/ See Section I on Health.

Table D-1

Family Characteristics of the U.S. Total and American Indian Populations, 1970

	U.S. Total	Total Indian U.S.	Indians - Urban Concentration		Indians-Urban/Rural				Indians-Rural Concentration			
			Urban U.S.	California	Oklahoma		Washington		Rural U.S.	Arizona	New Mexico	South Dak.
					Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural				
% Husband-Wife Families	86%	77%	77%	79%	79%	79%	75%	75%	77%	75%	73%	64%
% With Children Under 18	56	67	64	63	57	60	66	70	70	76	77	71
% With Children Under 6	27	40	38	38	29	28	38	38	41	47	50	41
% Persons Under 18 Living with Both Parents	85	69	67	69	68	71	64	65	70	70	71	59
% Female-Headed Families	11	18	19	18	18	15	23	19	18	20	21	30
% With Children Under 18	55	66	70	67	58	52	74	60	61	65	65	67
% With Children Under 6	21	32	33	31	22	21	37	29	30	32	33	40
% Primary Individuals	20	18	22	22	22	17	24	17	13	12	11	11
% Male	37	48	45	49	31	42	50	59	53	51	48	56
% Female	63	52	55	51	69	59	50	41	47	49	52	44
% Families with 3 or More Own Children Under 18	20	33	27	26	20	27	31	34	38	46	44	38
% Families with 5 or More Persons	25	41	32	32	27	37	34	44	50	59	58	53

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population
General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1
Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1
Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

Table D-2

Marital Status of U.S. Total and Indian Women by Age

	Total	20-24	25-34	35-44
Single				
U.S. Total	22.6	36.3	9.8	5.7
Urban Indians	25.6	36.3	12.1	6.1
Rural Indians	29.1	38.7	12.4	6.3
Married Husband Present				
U.S. Total	57.1	48.3	78.7	80.8
Urban Indians	50.3	50.4	68.9	69.1
Rural Indians	50.4	48.0	71.2	74.4
Separated				
U.S. Total	1.9	2.6	3.4	3.3
Urban Indians	4.6	3.9	5.6	6.6
Rural Indians	2.8	3.5	4.7	4.6
Married Husband Absent				
U.S. Total	2.2	3.5	2.2	1.9
Urban Indians	2.9	5.3	3.3	2.6
Rural Indians	3.4	6.5	4.0	3.9
Widowed				
U.S. Total	12.3	0.7	1.3	3.0
Urban Indians	9.6	1.0	1.8	4.2
Rural Indians	9.8	1.1	2.2	5.0
Divorced				
U.S. Total	3.9	2.5	4.6	5.3
Urban Indians	6.9	3.2	8.4	11.4
Rural Indians	3.6	2.2	5.5	5.8

Table D-3

Presence of Subfamilies Among U.S. Total Population and American Indians

Family Head	Total Population	All Indians	Urban Indians	Rural Indians
Total # Families	51,177,985	148,485	70,925	77,560
No Subfamilies	97.6%	93.6%	95.8%	91.6%
One Subfamily	2.3	6.0	4.0	7.9
Two or More Subfamilies	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population. Subject Reports: Family Composition Reports PC(2)-4A. Table 32.

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18% of all Indian families have female heads; 7% more than the total U.S. population does. The serious problem for female heads of families is the very low income-generating capacity of Indian women due to the lack of employment opportunities (see Sections F. Employment, and G. Income). Yet two-thirds of these female-headed families have children under 18 years of age to support; 31% have children under 6.

Locally, the proportions of Indian families with female heads are particularly high in South Dakota (30% of all families) and in urban Washington (23% of all families) (see Table D-1).

Children under 18

11% more of both Indian husband/wife families and female-headed families have children under 18 than do such families respectively in the total U.S. population. There are 6% more rural Indian husband/wife families with children under 18 (70%) than there are urban Indian families with children under 18 (64%). On the other hand 5% more female-headed families in urban areas have children under 18, than do such rural families.

40% of Indian husband/wife families have children under 6, clearly a reflection of the large number of children in Indian families. Almost one-third of all Indian female heads of families have such young children.

More than 30% of Indians under 18 are not living with both of their parents. This is twice as many as for the total U.S. population. The complex of reasons has been discussed under marital status. An additional cause for urban Indians may be the relatively large proportion (16%) of 16-19 year olds who have already married.

Proportionally fewer husband/wife families in both urban and rural Oklahoma have children under 18 than urban and rural Indians do nationally. The low percentage of families with children in Oklahoma is quite likely due to the fact that among Indians in Oklahoma, there is the largest proportion of elderly compared to Indian populations in any of the other states discussed in this report. More Indian husband/wife families in the predominantly rural states of Arizona and New Mexico have children under 18 (76% and 77%, respectively) than do rural Indians nationally (70%). Indians in these states also have extremely large numbers of children under 6. 47% and 50%, respectively, of Indian families in these two states have such young children. Arizona, New Mexico and

South Dakota, all have significantly higher proportions of female-headed families with children (65%, 65%, and 67% respectively) compared to the average for all rural Indian families (61%). Two out of every five Indian children under 18 in South Dakota do not live with both their parents, the results of the high proportion of female-headed families among the Indians in that state. 40% of these families have children under 6. The important problems for these heads are the lack of employment opportunities in the areas where they live and a subsequent lack of income adequate to support their dependents.

Size and Composition of Families

There are proportionately twice as many large families in the rural Indian population as in the total U.S. family population. While 50% of all rural Indian families have five or more persons, only 25% of the total U.S. population have such large families (see Table D-1). However, only 32% of urban Indian families have five or more persons. These proportions result from the fact that compared to rural Indians, the urban Indian families have fewer children and fewer extended families (families with persons other than the wife and children of the head) (see Table D-4). Nearly the same proportions of urban and rural Indian families have children under 18 (67% and 64%), yet 38% of rural and only 27% of urban Indian families have 3 or more children under 18 (see Chart D-a).

Table D-4 shows that while 26% of rural Indian families are extended only 17% of urban families are. There are nearly twice as many linearly extended rural Indian families (17%) (families that include grandchildren or parents of the head) as there are other extended families (9%) (families with brothers, and sisters, etc. of the head and their respective wives, husbands, etc.). Among urban Indian families, 9% are linearly extended; and 8% are otherwise extended--only slightly different from the total U.S. population with 7% and 5%, respectively.

Local areas with large proportions of Indian families with 3 or more children have even higher proportions of families with 5 or more persons. Thus not only do the Indian families in those areas have more children, but they also have more other family members as well and as a result more of the families are extended families. Areas with more large families than the national Indian urban or rural average include Arizona, New Mexico, and South Dakota, (rural) and urban Washington (see Table D-1).

Table D-4

Family Composition: Summary 1970

	Nuclear Families			Extended Families		
	Total	Without Children	With Children	Total	3-4 generation linear family, including grand children or parents of head	Families with only relatives other than grandchildren or parents of head (brothers, sisters, etc)
U.S. Totals	88%	29%	59%	12%	7%	5%
Indians	78	17	61	22	13	9
Urban	83	21	62	17	9	8
Rural	74	14	60	26	17	9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Family Composition, PC(2)-4A, Table 32

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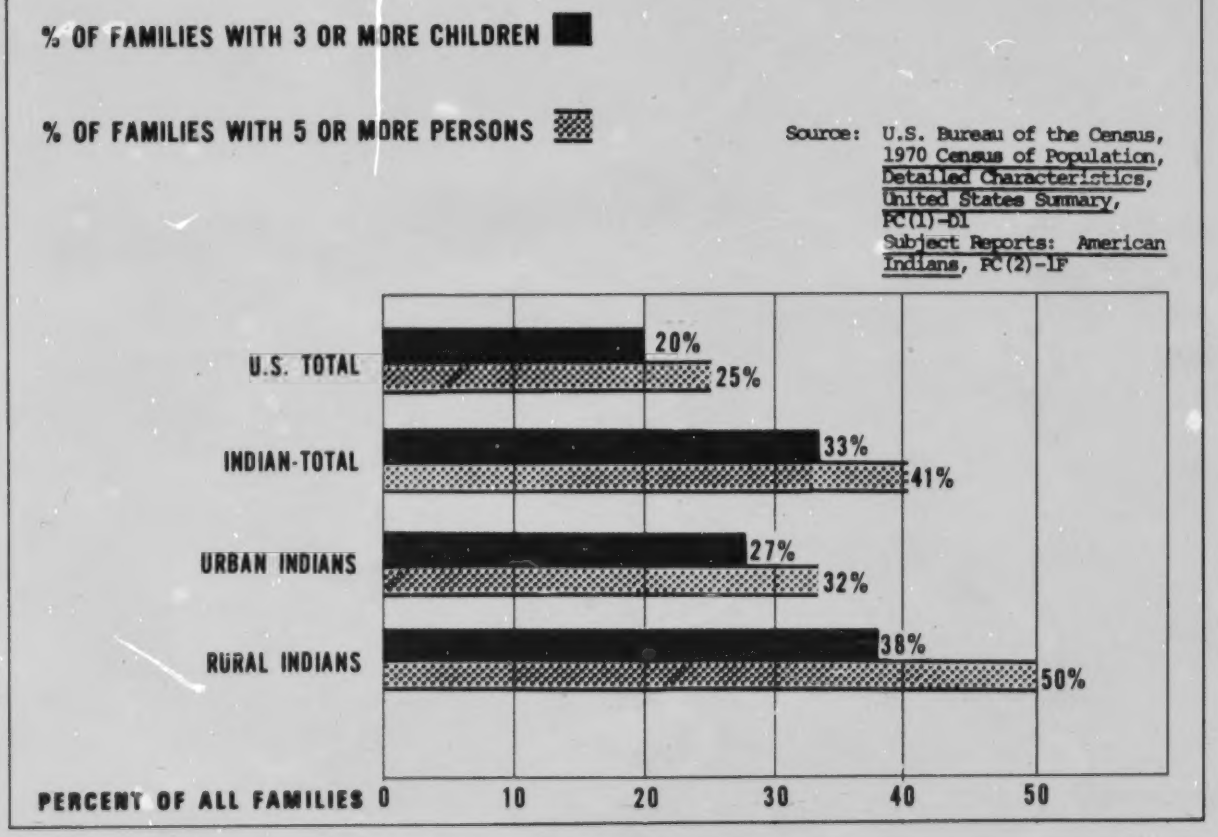
CHART D-a

SIZE OF FAMILIES



The difference between the percent of Indian families with 3 or more children and the percent with five or more persons is an indication of the incidence of extended families, although not a direct measure of the same. In the decade from 1960 1/ to 1970, the incidence of urban Indian families with three or more children dropped from 31% of all families to 27%; the incidence of families with five persons or more dropped from 39% to 32%. The larger drop in families with 5 or more persons (as compared to the drop in families with 3 or more children) indicates that urban extended families have become fewer. In 1970, there was only a 5% difference (see Table D-4) between the incidence of such families among urban Indians and in the total U.S. population.

The two states with the highest incidence of extended Indian families are New Mexico (where the percentage of families with 5 or more members is 14% higher than the percentage of families with 3 or more children) and South Dakota (where the percentage of families with 5 or more persons is 15% higher than the percentage of families with 3 or more children). In Arizona where there is the highest percentage of Indian families with 5 or more members (59%) the percentage is 13% more than the percentage of Indian families in that state with three or more children.

Primary Individuals

For all the large and extended families among the Indians, they also have a proportion of single-person households (primary individuals) that is only slightly (2%) lower than the U.S. average. Among Indians, nearly half the primary individuals (48%) are males, while for the total U.S. there are almost two women for every man who is a primary individual (see Table D-1).

Primary individuals tend to be predominantly older persons and young unmarrieds. A majority of the Indians over 65 (53%) are women and thus the higher proportion of males in the Indian primary individual population (relative to the sex ratio

1/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C.

for primary individuals in the total population) is not due to a lack of elderly women but may be attributed to fewer women leaving their parents' homes, even though 29% of all rural Indian women are single (see Table D-2). This finding is particularly reinforced by the 6% difference between national and Indian female enrollment in school (see Section E. Education) indicating more young women are living at home.

The urban Indian male-to-female ratio of primary individuals (45% male and 55% female) is the same as the national picture. Rural Washington and South Dakota, on the other hand, diverge the most from the national picture in that 59% and 56%, respectively, of their primary individuals are males. Interestingly, these figures are not importantly affected by the proportion of extended families in the population which is very high in South Dakota and comparatively lower in rural Washington.

Intermarriage

More than one-third of all Indians have married non-Indians; to this extent, the Indians have departed from the practice of the total national population among whom there is little intermarriage (1%, see Table D-5). The level of intermarriage is highest among the urban Indians; 51% of all married urban Indian men and 55% of all married urban Indian women have a spouse of a different racial/ethnic group. This rate has existed for some time since the percentage marrying outside of their own group is just as high among older urban Indian males, 45 years and over, as it is for younger urban Indian males. Among urban Indian females, the percentage marrying outside their own racial group appears to be slowly though not appreciably, declining. Of the 16-24 year olds, 53% have intermarried, compared to 56% of those 45 and over who have (see Table D-5).

The rate at which rural Indian men and women intermarry is much lower compared to the urban Indians. 20% of married rural Indian men and 23% of married rural Indian women have married persons other than Indians. The rate of intermarriage among rural Indian women varies little according to age; among men the rate of intermarriage shows a slight increase (see Table D-5) from older age groups to younger age groups.

Table D-5

Marriage Within Own Subgroup

Married to Spouse of Same Ethnic/ Racial Group		U.S. Total	American Indians		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total 16 & Over:	% Male	99%	65%	49%	80%
	% Female	99	62	45	77
16-24 Yrs:	% Male	NA	60	48	76
	% Female	NA	59	47	76
25-44 Yrs:	% Male	NA	65	49	80
	% Female	NA	61	45	76
45 Years & Over:	% Male	NA	67	48	81
	% Female	NA	63	44	77

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population:
General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1
Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1
Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

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Barely three-fifths of all births registered as Indian list both parents as Indians. More than one-fourth of the remaining Indian births had only an Indian mother, and 15% had only an Indian father. More than 70% of the Indians born in Arizona, New Mexico, Mississippi, and North Carolina had both an Indian mother and father, but less than 40% did in Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oregon--all states with small Indian populations. The number of Indian children born to two Indian parents declined from 66% in 1965 to 59% in 1968. 1/

1/ U.S. Public Health Service, DHEW, HSMHA Health Report, Vol. 86, #3, March 1971, pp. 229-246

III. E. EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS

The image of the low educational level of American Indians is changing. In 1960 1/ only 13% of all rural Indians 14 years of age and over were high school graduates; by 1970, 23% were--a 10% increase. On the other hand, in 1960, 2/ 28% of urban Indians were high school graduates; but by 1970 the percentage had increased to 42%. Both urban and rural Indians have shown improvement at all levels of education with a decrease in the proportions of those with eight or fewer years of education, and an increase in those attaining high school or college training. However, between 1960 3/ and 1970, the difference between the proportion of urban Indians with a high school or college education and rural Indians with a high school or college education has increased (see Table E-1).

Table E-1

School Completed: Urban vs. Rural Indians, 1960-1970

	Urban				Rural			
	1960		1970*		1960		1970*	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
% of Population	32%	34%	44%	45%	68%	66%	56%	55%
% 8 yrs. or Less	46	46	30	28	66	65	50	47
% High School Graduates	28	28	43	42	12	13	24	23
% 4 Yrs. College or More	3.5	2.4	5.2	3.6	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1

* Data on Indians who had completed school in 1960 are only available for 14 year olds and above. Therefore, to have comparable data, 1970 data were developed for 14 year olds and above which accounts for a slight discrepancy when compared with Table E-2 which shows age 16 and above.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C. 1970 Census of Population, Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F.

1/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of the Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Ibid.

In 1970, there was a marked difference in the educational attainments of urban and rural Indians. While 46% of rural Indian males had not gone beyond elementary school, only 26% of urban males had had so little schooling (see Table E-2). On the other hand, the proportions were virtually reversed as far as proportions of Indian males completing high school were concerned. In rural areas only 25% of the Indian males had completed high school while in urban areas 46% had.

The differential in the educational levels of the urban and rural Indians existed for the Indian women as well. 43% of the rural Indian women had completed 8 or fewer years of school compared to only 25% of urban Indian women who had, and only 25% of the rural Indian women were high school graduates, while 44% of the urban Indian women were.

Although it would appear that many more Indians in urban areas are attending school than in rural areas, the data do not substantiate this. Of all urban Indians 14-17 years of age, 86% are in school, but 88% of all rural Indians are also in school. One explanation for the continuing low level of Indian high school graduates in rural areas, in spite of the high percentage of persons who attend school, is the high mobility of high school graduates from rural to urban areas.

The following facts indicate a high mobility of high school graduates out of rural areas, resulting in a disproportionate number of persons with less than a high school education in the rural areas:

1. The school retention rate (the percent of each age group enrolled in school) is nearly the same for urban and rural males. For urban and rural 14-17 year old males, the rates are 87% and 88% respectively. For urban and rural 18-24 year old males, the rates are 27% and 25% respectively--a difference of only 2%. Among urban and rural Indian females, the differences in school retention rates are similarly small.

2. In the period between 1965 and 1970, the proportion of urban Indians who remained in the same house and/or in the same county was much smaller than the proportion of rural Indians who had. Among Indians 16-19 years of age, only 59% in urban areas lived in the same house and/or county from 1965 to 1970 while 81% in rural areas did. Among Indians 20-24 years of age, only 39% in urban areas were living in the same house and/or county over those five years, while 72% in rural areas were.

Table E-2

Educational Characteristics of the U.S. Total Population and Urban and Rural Indians, 1970

Schooling Completed (16 Yrs of Age or Older)	U.S. Total	Am. Indians	Indians-Urban Concentration		Indians		Indians-Rural Concentration			
		Total	Urban U.S.	Calif-fornia	Oklahoma	Washington	Rural U.S.	Arizona	New Mex	South Dak.
Males: % 8 Yrs. Schooling or Less	27%	37%	26%	23%	34%	28%	46%	50%	46%	42%
% High School Graduates	54	34	46	46	38	39	25	25	26	25
% 4 Yrs. College or More	12.6	3.5	5.6	4.0	4.1	2.8	15	1.3	1.6	1.7
Median Schooling (yrs)	12.1	10.4	11.5	11.6	10.7	11.0	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.7
Females: % 8 Yrs Schooling or Less	25%	34%	25%	23%	31	28	43%	52%	47%	37%
% High School Graduates	55	35	44	46	38	36	25	23	26	26
% 4 Yrs. College or More	7.8	2.5	3.8	3.2	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.2
Median Schooling (yrs)	12.1	10.5	11.4	11.6	10.8	10.9	9.7	8.7	9.3	10.1
Enrollment in School										
% 3-4 Yrs. Old	14	14%	11.2%	15.2%	Urban 6.1%	Rural 5.4%	Urban 11%	Rural 8.8%	15.1%	15.6%	17.4%	25.1%
% 18-24 Yrs. Old:										
Male	37	26	27	22	32	28	24	24	25	31	31	33
Female	27	21	22	19	23	21	21	13	20	25	24	18

* Data on persons 16 yrs of age or older not available by urban/rural. Data on persons of both sexes 25 yrs of age or older is as follows:

	Oklahoma		Washington	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
% 8 Yrs of Schooling or Less	30	50	28	39
% H.S. Graduates	47	28	43	31
% 4 Yrs College or More	6.1	2.7	4.1	1.7
Median Schooling	11.6	9	11.2	10.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population; General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1; Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1; Subject Reports: American Indians; PC (2)-1F.

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3. Since 1960 1/ the proportion of all 20-24 year old Indian males and females residing in urban areas has increased from 33% of the men and 35% of the women in 1960 to 55% of both in 1970, while the proportion of Indians of all ages residing in urban areas has only increased from 30% to 44% for the men and from 31% to 45% for the women.

4. Among Indians 20-24 years old, the same proportion of males and females have completed high school (57%). In urban areas, however, a larger proportion of males are high school graduates (66% compared to 64% of the females) and in rural areas a larger proportion of the females are high school graduates (50% compared to 47% of the males). Such data reinforce findings that although the educational attendance and mobility patterns of Indian males and females in general are similar; that the male rural Indian with a high school education is more likely to migrate than a female rural Indian with a high school education or than a male rural Indian without a high school education. The data show that the proportion of high school educated males in urban areas is increasing more rapidly for the Indian men than for the Indian women. The proportion of high school graduates in rural areas is decreasing less rapidly for the Indian women than for the Indian men.

While the data show that mobility patterns have tended to increase the differential in educational status of urban and rural Indians, data on total years of school completed by Indians 14-15 years of age show that some differences exist in the educational attainments of urban and rural Indian youths outside of differences brought on by mobility.

Among 14-15 year old Indians, before rural Indians are likely to imigrate to urban areas, between 1965 and 1970, 70% of the urban Indians of this age lived in the same house and/or same county and 80% of the rural Indians of this age

1/ U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of the Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C.

did. The following data for 14-15 year olds, then, give an indication of educational achievement by Indian youth before mobility affects the population distribution too much:

Table E-3

Years of School Completed by 14-15 Year Old Indians

By Residence

Years of School Completed	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 5	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	4%
5-7	42	36	39	32	45	40
8	37	37	39	40	36	37
1-3 Yrs. of High School	17	22	20	25	16	19

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1970 Census of Population; Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F.

In urban areas, 25% of the Indian females 14-15 years old have achieved 8-11 years of schooling compared to only 19% in rural areas who have. Of urban Indian males 14-15 years of age, 20% have completed this much schooling, compared to only 16% of rural Indian males who have. While no precise estimate of impact can be made, it is clear that both lower achievement in rural areas and rural-to-urban mobility are contributory factors which have tended to increase the differential in educational status between urban and rural Indian populations.

In spite of the presently low educational achievement levels of Indians (particularly in the rural areas) an examination of data on education completed in different age groups indicates that Indians are rapidly catching up to the U.S. population as a whole. Data from Table E-4 show a rapid increase in educational levels from one age group to another. For those aged 65 years and over in the urban areas, one out of five has had a high school education, while among those urban Indians educated forty years later (now aged 25-34 years), well over half have had a high school education. In the rural areas, less than one in 10 Indians aged 65 years and over has had a high school education. Yet of those 25-34 years old who were educated more recently, nearly four out of ten have had at least a high school education.

Table E-4

Schooling Completed, By Age & Sex, For U.S. Total and Urban and Rural Indians

Level of Schooling Completed by Percent	Age Group	Percent of Total Population					
		Males			Females		
		U.S.	Indians		U.S.	Indians	
			Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
8 Years of School or Less	16-24	11%	12%	23%	8%	11%	19%
	25-34	11	17	35	10	17	34
	35-44	19	29	52	15	26	48
	45-64	33	40	63	30	36	60
	65 & Over	61	69	84	55	61	81
High School Graduates	16-24	66	48	26	71	48	30
	25-34	72	58	39	71	53	36
	35-44	61	45	25	63	46	24
	45-64	46	37	19	49	38	19
	65 & Over	24	18	7	29	22	8
4 or More Years of College	16-24	6.5	1.9	0.1	6.1	1.4	0.4
	25-34	19.0	8.9	3.0	12.1	5.8	1.9
	35-44	17.5	7.8	2.4	8.9	5.0	1.2
	45-64	10.8	5.6	2.0	7.1	4.1	1.7
	65 & Over	6.3	4.1	0.6	4.9	3.7	1.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1 Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

There are now 1% fewer urban Indians of all ages of low (8 years or less) educational attainment than the U.S. total average, and males and females respectively are within 8% and 11% of reaching the levels of high school graduates for the country as a whole. The level of educational attainment for rural Indians is not nearly as high as in urban areas, but recent improvements have raised this attainment to a level comparable to urban levels for Indians ten years ago (see Tables E-1 and E-2).

The improvement in educational levels exists for Indian women as well as for men. In Table E-2 the percentage of women 16 years and older having a limited education (25% in urban areas and 43% in rural areas) is slightly lower than it is for men. 44% of the urban Indian women and 25% of the rural Indian women have graduated from high school.

Local variations in the educational attainments of Indians are particularly noteworthy. The percentage of high school graduates varies: 46% for both men and women in California; 25% for men and 23% for women in Arizona; 25% for men and 26% for women in South Dakota. The percentage of those Indians with limited (8 or fewer years) education varies from 50% and 52% respectively for men and women in Arizona to 23% for both men and women in California.

College Education

A comparison of 1960 and 1970 data (Table E-1) shows that the marked increase in Indian high school graduates is not reflected in data on those completing college. While the percentage of persons completing high school (and thus available for college) has increased more than 10% since 1960, 1/ the percentage completing college has increased by slightly more than 1%. Only 3.5% of all adult Indian males 16 years of age and older have completed college; this is less than one-third of the U.S. total percentage of adult males who have completed college. Only 1.5% of rural Indians of this age have completed college, the lowest proportion of college educated of any population group. This is due partly to the limited opportunity available for rural Indians to obtain an advanced education. To obtain such an education usually requires that the rural Indian leave home thereby seriously increasing the cost of his education. A higher proportion of urban Indians has a college education (4.7%). Many of these urban dwellers can reduce expenses of college by attending while living in their parents' home.

1/ U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of the Population Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C.

Urban women are three times more likely to have obtained a college education than rural women (3.8% to 1.2% respectively), but the urban rate is less than one-half the national percentage of women who are college educated.

Rural Indians who do move to urban areas to attend college usually do not return home on completion of their education, thus further decreasing the potential number of rural Indians with college educations. Furthermore, Indians who complete college constitute a group that is considerably older than the general population completing college. This differential results, in part, from the fact that many Indians finish high school later, marry earlier and tend to have families earlier than the general population. Since there are few colleges in the rural areas, many Indians have to live away from home as well as support a family while going to college. The situation acts strongly to prevent rural Indians from attending college since to do so requires that a whole family be maintained off the reservation or requires prolonged family separations. Unless there is a large increase in Indians who are college-trained and who then return to the reservations, the enormous demand for professional and managerial skills to provide needed services on the reservation in an ethnically-sensitive manner cannot be fulfilled.

Enrollment

14 to 17 Year Olds

Comparisons of the proportions of Indian youth currently enrolled in school in urban and rural areas present a far more positive picture of educational attainments than the college graduate data present. The data, however, also lend support to the theory that there is an exodus from rural to urban areas by young Indians who have completed their basic education.

The rate of enrollment by Indian youth 14-17 years old is virtually the same in both urban and rural areas (see Table E-5) indicating that in <u>both</u> these areas young persons are remaining in school at the same rate. Yet a comparison of the years of schooling completed by young Indians living in urban and rural area shows great disparity. If the disparity is not due to a greater dropout rate among rural Indians--and current enrollment figures suggest that they are not dropping out at a greater rate compared to urban Indians--the imbalance could be explained by the fact that those Indians living in rural areas who have completed school have left rural areas for urban locations. By doing so, the overall percentage of high school graduates among rural Indians decreases and the percentage among urban Indians increases.

Among 14-17 year olds, there is almost no difference between urban and rural school enrollment, and there is only a 5% lag between Indians and the general population.

Urban Oklahoma male Indians have actually reached the school enrollment level of the total male population, and Arizona (a rural state that has the lowest school retention rate among the 14-17 year olds) is only 2% behind the Indian average for both men and women.

Table E-5

Enrollment in School for Indians by Age

Population Group	Age 3-4	Age 14-17		Age 18-24	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
U.S. Total	13%	93%	92%	37%	27%
Indian Total	14	88	86	26	21
Urban Total	11	87	86	27	22
California	15	90	87	22	19
Oklahoma:Urban	6	93	89	32	23
Washington:Urban	11	86	87	24	24
Rural Total	15	88	86	25	20
Arizona	15	86	84	31	25
New Mexico	17	90	86	31	24
Oklahoma:Rural	5	90	86	28	21
South Dakota	25	86	87	33	18
Washington:Rural	8	97	92	24	13

Source: U.S.Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1; Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1; Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F.

Local data on retention in school for the 18-24 year olds show considerable variations from the rates for both Indian men and women in urban and rural areas. Most significantly the difference in enrollment rates between urban and rural Indians, men and women, at 18-24 years of age is slight. In certain rural states, enrollment rates of Indians are markedly above the U.S. average for urban Indian men. Urban enrollment for 18-24 year old Indian males is 27%, but in the rural states of Arizona and New Mexico, the rate is 31%, and in South Dakota it is 33%. In contrast, the enrollment rate of Indian males of the same age in California is only 22%. In urban and rural Washington only 24% of all 18-24 year old Indian males are enrolled, 1% below the level for rural Indian men.

The situation is comparable for urban and rural Indian women. Nationally, 22% of urban Indian women and 20% of rural women 18-24 years old are enrolled in school. Highest rates of enrollment for Indian women are in Arizona (25%) and New Mexico (24%). In South Dakota where the enrollment rate for Indian men is highest, the enrollment rate for Indian women is among the lowest. (This results from the high proportion of Indian female heads of household among Indians in the state. The lack of advanced education among the Indian women is a hardship, so many of whom have young children in their homes to support). Enrollment by Indian women in California is also exceptionally low (19%), as it is for Indian men in the state.

3-4 Year Olds

The expansion of preschool programs (Headstart and others) has made a major contribution to ethnic minorities, particularly rural Indians, by providing a means to eradicate problems of language and poor educational adjustment. However, enrollment rates suggest that school programs for 3-4 year olds are not adequately available to urban Indians who have the lowest preschool participation rate of all 3-4 year olds of any urban group. On the basis of their high incidence of poverty and language disability the 3-4 year old urban Indians qualify for programs such as Headstart, yet only 11% are enrolled in any program (see Table E-5).

In South Dakota an astonishing 25% of all 3-4 year olds are in preschool programs, well above the national average. Even with the difficulty of bringing rural young children into school, enrollments in rural states are close to the U.S. total average, with the exception of rural Oklahoma and rural Washington. Overall, rural Indian 3-4 year olds are in school at a rate 1% higher than the national Indian total--a positive move toward early involvement of rural Indian children in the education process.

Mother Tongue Other Than English

Of all Indians, 35% have an American Indian language as their mother tongue. Although data are not differentiated by urban/rural residence, it is logical to assume that the percentage is higher in rural than in urban areas, due to the high inter-marriage rate among urban Indians, and the greater isolation from other cultures likely to be found on the rural reservations. An examination of available data on states and SMSA's indicates, however, a pattern that is only partially related to urban/rural residence and tends to be more directly related to tribe and area of the country:

Table E-6

Percentage of
Indians with American Indian
Language as Mother Tongue

Residence	
All Indians	15%
California	20%
L.A. SMSA	24%
S.F.-Oakland SMSA	26%
Washington	13%
Seattle SMSA	14%
Oklahoma	30%
Oklahoma City SMSA	24%
Tulsa SMSA	19%
Arizona	76%
Phoenix SMSA	34%
Tucson SMSA	68%
New Mexico	70%
Albuquerque	39%
South Dakota	29%
Navajo	9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics U.S. Summary and by individual states, PC(1)-D Series.

It should be readily apparent that given the significant proportion of their population whose tongues are not English, the Indians warrant a major effort by the schools to help them become fluent in English at the very start of their school career--to avoid their falling behind due to an inability to understand or communicate with the teacher. Present attention to this situation, which affects over one-third of all Indians in the country, and in certain areas as much as three-quarters of all Indians, seems inadequate.

III. F. EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

The data on employment characteristics of American Indians, as discussed in this section, appear in Table F-1.

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

Males

Indians have the lowest rate of male labor force participation of any group in the U.S. Only 63% of men 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, 14% below the U.S. total average. As low as the national labor force rate for Indians is, rural male Indians have an even lower 56% labor force participation rate.

Employment opportunities have been greater for Indian men living in urban areas than in rural areas. The 1970 labor force participation rate for urban Indians (72%) is approaching the national level for all men (77%). The rate for urban Indians has increased by 3% over the past decade while the rate for rural Indian men has increased by only 1%. 1/

This situation raises the possibility that efforts which have been made to increase economic development on the reservations have produced few jobs or jobs that have employed mostly women, whose labor force participation rate in rural areas has increased from 19% to 29% during the decade. 2/ It is likely that this lack of job opportunity adds momentum to the population shift from rural to urban areas.

Coupled with a low labor force participation rate, male Indians aged 16 and over also have an unemployment rate (11.6%) three times higher than the U.S. total rate. For rural male Indians, the unemployment rate at 14.0% is 3.6 times higher than the U.S. total rate. The unemployment rate for urban males (9.4%) is more than twice the national average.

1/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of the Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race PC(2)-1C. Data from 1960 to 1970 are not entirely comparable, as data from 1960 are for persons 14 years old and over and data from 1970 are for persons 16 years old and over.

2/ Ibid.

Table F-1

Employment Characteristics of the U.S. Total Population and American Indians, 1970

Employment Status (16 years old and over)		U.S. Total	Total Indians	Indians - Urban Concentration		Indians-Urban/Rural				Indians-Rural Concentration			
				Urban U.S.	California	Oklahoma* Urban	Oklahoma* Rural	Washington* Urban	Washington* Rural	Rural U.S.	Arizona	New Mexico	South Dak.
% in Labor Force	Male	77%	63%	72%	72%	67%	53%	69%	64%	56%	48%	50%	53%
	Female	41	35	42	39	40	27	35	28	29	25	30	33
% Unemployed	Male	3.9	11.6	9.4	11.8	7.1	9.6	22.5	20.8	14.0	11.7	13.1	26.3
	Female	5.1	10.2	9.9	11.0	8.8	10.2	18.3	18.1	10.6	8.2	8.1	12.9
Major Occupations													
Professional & Tech. Workers	Male	14.3	9	11	10	12	8	13	7	7	8	11	11
	Female	16	11	12	11	12	7	16	11	10	9	11	12
Managers & Administrators	Male	11.2	5.0	5.8	4.9	8.4	4.6	3.1	6.7	4.2	4.8	4.4	5.8
	Female	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.1	2.0	7.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	3.4
Sales Workers	Male	6.9	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.2	1.5	2.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.4
	Female	7.4	4.0	4.8	5.3	1.6	0	5.4	3.6	2.8	3.2	1.9	1.1
Clerical Workers	Male	7.6	5.7	7.3	6.1	7.4	3.7	5.7	3.3	3.9	5.9	5.6	4.9
	Female	35	25	29	31	29	9	19	23	20	26	23	26
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	Male	21	22	23	23	26	27	30	23	21	17	25	14
	Female	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	5.1	2.0	3.6	2.0	1.0	3.2	0.4
Operatives	Male	20	24	26	26	23	25	23	20	22	18	20	16
	Female	14	19	17	16	20	17	7	19	22	11	19	7
Laborers, Except Farm	Male	6.6	13	11	12	9	12	9	22	16	20	16	10
	Female	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.3	6.9	0.1	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5
Farm Managers and Laborers	Male	4.5	8.0	2.0	5.4	1.9	12	1.7	9.7	14.7	12	4.1	26
	Female	0.8	2.3	0.7	1.5	1.3	2.6	0	22.9	4.6	3.8	1.2	2.1
Service Workers	Male	8	10	11	32	8	6	13	8	10	14	13	11
	Female	20	33	32	30	30	30	42	4	35	42	37	47

*Data on occupations for urban and rural Indians in Oklahoma and Washington are for household heads only. A comparision of the distributions of occupations among Indian male and female household heads and male and female Indians working in the whole of these two states yielded the following: In Oklahoma the % differences for males ranged from 0.1% to 2.1% and for females, from 0% to 3.8%. In Washington, for males the differences ranged from 0.2% to 2.9%, and for females, from 0.2% to 7.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population
General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1
Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1
Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

In considering labor force participation and unemployment rates for American Indians, one must not only look at the actual rates for each of these factors, but also at the percentage of Indians who are in fact employed. 1/ Chart F-a visually offers such an analysis and presents graphically the employment picture for Indians. With the low labor participation rate and the high unemployment rate, less than half (48%) of all rural male Indians are employed compared to three-quarters (74%) of all men nationally. Clearly, the low participation rate is not a product of an absence of desire for work. Given the excessively high unemployment rate, the low participation rate is probably only an acceptance of reality. Knowing that jobs are unavailable, persons simply give up trying and thus high unemployment rates are generally accompanied by low labor force participation rates. The relationship holds true particularly among youth entering the labor market and also among adult men in depressed areas. Both situations characterize rural Indian males.

South Dakota Indian males have a labor force participation rate of only 53%, with an unemployment rate of 26%. Only 39% of the Indian men in South Dakota are actually employed. Arizona has only 42% of its Indian males employed; New Mexico, 43%; and rural Oklahoma, 48% (see Chart F-a).

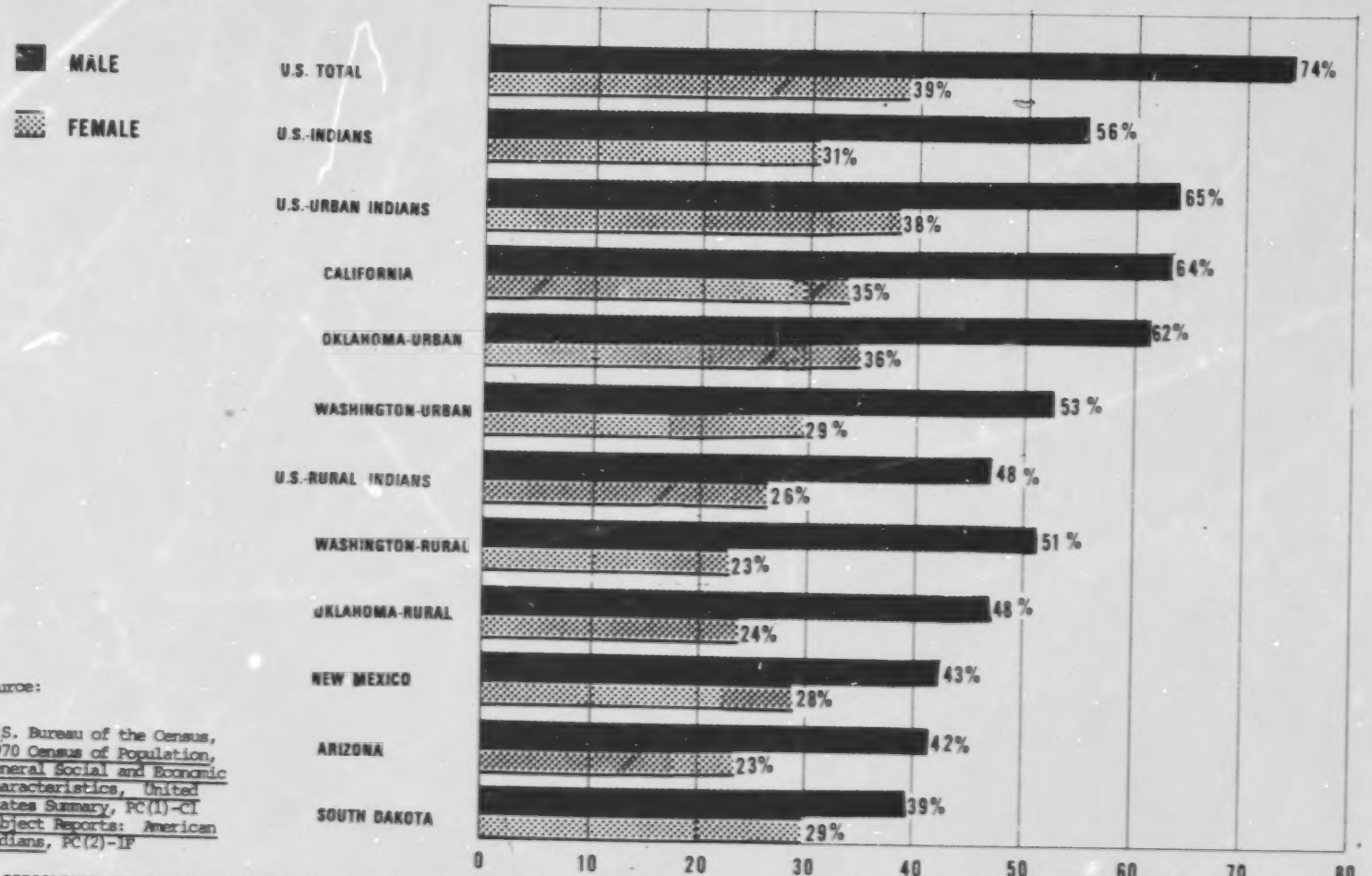
The urban male labor force participation rate for Indians nationally (72%) is mirrored in the local data. California is at the national level for urban labor force participation, with urban Oklahoma and Washington only a few percentage points behind. Unemployment for urban Indian men varies from 7.1% in urban Oklahoma to a high of 22.5% in urban Washington.

Clearly, where jobs exist, Indians are entering the labor market, but they are still having problems in securing employment in urban areas as well as in rural areas. Yet the educational attainment of urban Indians are not far below the levels of the total U.S. population. In urban areas, the proportion of Indians with 8 or less years of school is about the same as in the total U.S. population. The proportion who have graduated from college is about 5% below the average for the total population (see Section E. Education). Despite the comparability in levels of education completed, Indians have far more unemployment compared to the total population, raising a question whether the urban Indians have received sufficient vocational training for the competitive employment situations that they find in urban America. Many of the Indians residing in urban areas completed their education in schools in rural areas on or near the reservations where little vocational training is offered.

1/ This is arrived at by multiplying the rate of unemployment by the labor force participation rate and deducting the result from the labor force rate, since the labor force includes both the employed and the unemployed.

CHART F-a

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT RATES BY SELECTED LOCATION



Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-CI Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

PERCENTAGE OF LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION, LESS THE UNEMPLOYED

9900

Females

The 35% Indian female labor force participation rate is 6% lower than the national average for all women. At 10.2%, the unemployment rate for Indian women is twice as high as for all women. For rural Indian women the participation rate (29%) is 12% lower and the unemployment (10.6%) is 2.1 times higher than the respective rates for all women nationally. The urban female labor force participation rate is 42%, 1% above the national average for women (see Table F-1).

It is important to note that the unemployment rate for Indian women nationally and in rural areas is lower than the unemployment rate for Indian men, a situation that does not exist for any other group in the population. Also, the differential between the labor force participation rates for rural Indian men and the U.S. total male average is greater than between rural Indian women and the U.S. total female average of labor force participation. The unemployment rates for Indian women do not differ sharply between urban and rural areas, although the rate is slightly lower in urban areas.

Arizona has the lowest female labor force participation rate at 25% as well as the lowest male rate at 48%. On the other hand, along with New Mexico (8.1%), Arizona has the lowest unemployment rate (8.2%) for Indian women. The highest (18%) unemployment rate for Indian women is in the State of Washington (both urban (18.3%) and rural (18.1%)). The unemployment rate of Indian women, which is lower than it is for Indian men in all locations except in urban and rural Oklahoma and in urban areas nationally, is not appreciably affected by the labor force participation rate. For other populations, however, the reverse is true and high unemployment rates apparently discourage people from entering the labor market.

Occupational Status

The types of jobs urban Indians hold has changed for both men and women (see Table F-1). For urban Indian men, their incidence in professional and managerial jobs (17%) is higher than would be expected, given the relative levels of college-educated men among the Indians and in the total U.S. population. 23% of the urban Indian men are employed in skilled blue-collar jobs, 2% more than for all men nationally. One-third of all urban Indian women are employed in service occupations while another third are clerical and sales workers. The jobs that the urban Indians are achieving indicate a degree of upward mobility into both high- and low-status, white-collar occupations and into high-status, blue-collar jobs.

Data show that the urban Indian women are moving into the labor force at the same rate as women in the general population, and that 39% of married urban Indian women are working. There are major factors contributing to an improvement in the economic status of urban Indians. In 1970, there were twice as many urban Indian families with an income of $10,000 or over as there were among rural Indian families, and almost twice as many rural Indian families earning less than $4,000 as among urban Indian families (see Section G. Income).

For rural Indians, the major changes in employment classifications from 1960-1970, were in the traditionally female occupations, with a 5% increase in the proportion of both clerical workers and service workers. The skilled occupations for men also increased 5% and semi-skilled occupations were up 4%. Farm occupations, however, were down 19% and there was a 6% drop in laborer jobs. Since laborer jobs, both farm and non-farm, are disappearing from the national labor market, the decrease in such jobs for Indians may be due to shifts in the labor market, rather than being an indication of upward mobility among rural Indians.

Males

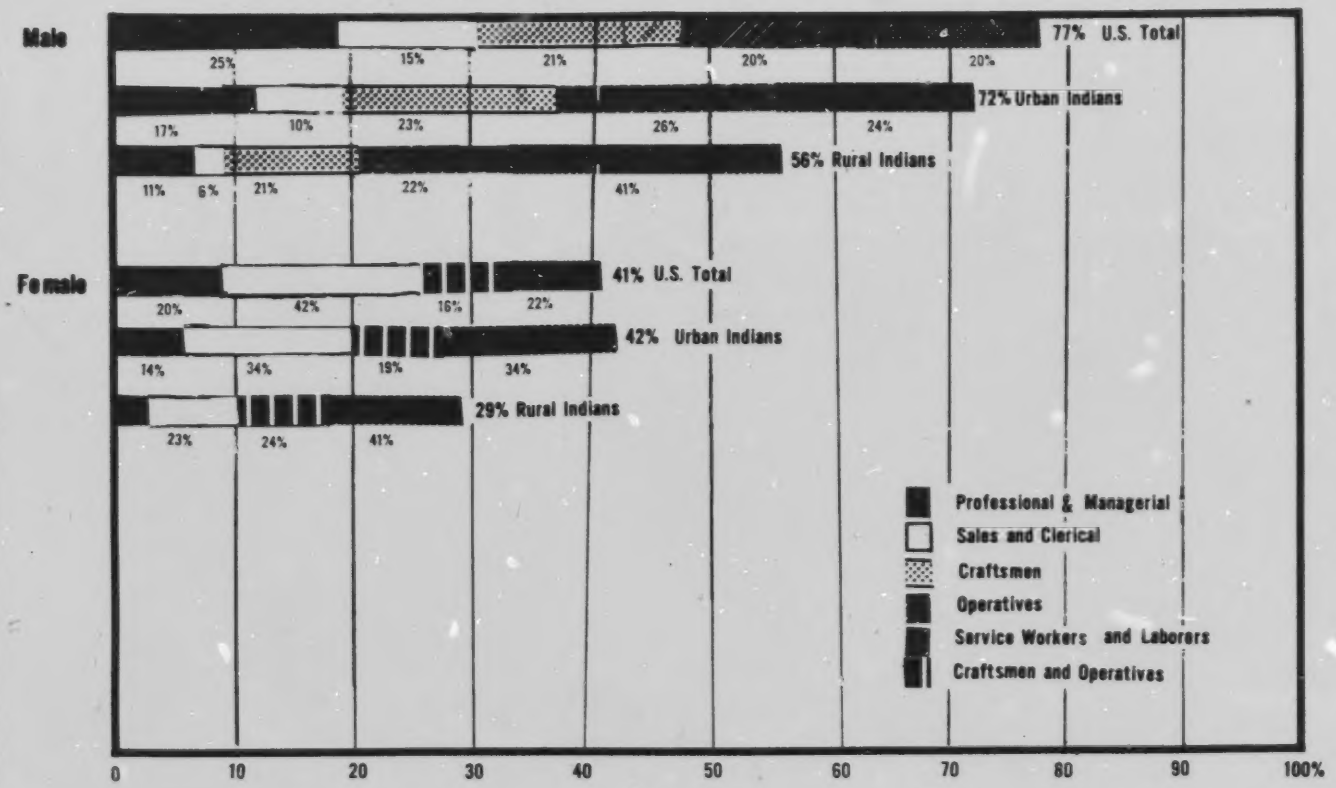
The distribution of jobs held by Indian males is unusual due to the excessively low labor participation rates of the population. The proportion of men employed in professional, technical, and managerial positions, while considerably below U.S. total levels for men, is higher than would be expected given their low levels of education completed. While 13% of all U.S. males have had four or more years of college, 14% of all employed males are working in professional and technical jobs. Yet among Indian males, only 3.5% of whom have had four or more years of college, 9% of those employed are in professional and technical jobs. This results in part from an enormous demand for Indians with professional training to serve on reservations or in agencies serving Indians off reservations.

An additional factor that causes the relatively high level of professional occupations is the relatively low percentage of Indians in the labor force. Chart F-b attempts to present visually the proportion Indians employed in each occupational area relative to Indian labor force participation rates. It is most likely that those Indians who are not in the labor force are Indians without professional training. If those presently not in the labor force were to enter the labor force, they would probably be unemployed (i.e. unsuccessfuly seeking a job) or

Chart F-b

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN INDIANS, BY SEX: URBAN/RURAL

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F



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employed in a low level job. Most rural Indian males who are not in the labor force have likely been discouraged from seeking jobs that either do not exist, or for which they are not qualified. The result is that the profile of occupations of Indians is dependent upon the availability of jobs and the qualifications of the Indians to obtain these jobs. This relationship would account for the relatively high rate of Indians employed in skilled occupations. The need for skilled workmen to perform a variety of essential tasks in rural areas, frequently in the utilization of federal funds allocated to the reservations, is almost always greater than the supply of such skilled workmen.

Indian male participation in the combined category of professional and managerial occupations is 6.2% higher in urban areas than in rural areas (for females, there is a 2.3% difference), reflective of the employment patterns nationally in urban and rural areas. The participation rate in these categories is particularly high in urban Oklahoma (see Table F-1).

Employment of skilled Indian workers is particularly high in urban and rural Oklahoma (26% and 27%), urban and rural Washington (30% and 23%), New Mexico (25%), and California (23%); and extremely low in South Dakota and Arizona (14% and 17% respectively). This distribution is affected by the low opportunities for employment of craftsmen in South Dakota, but this situation is not equally true in Arizona. Apparently, where the opportunity presents itself, Indians have usually been able to enter the skilled trades and frequently in higher proportions than the total population.

Females

Employed Indian women, like employed Indian men, have comparatively high levels of professional and technical employment. In fact their levels are higher than those of the men and the levels are equally high in urban and rural areas. While the proportions employed in these areas are not as high as for women in the total U.S., the proportions are higher than their educational levels would indicate--just as they are for the Indian males. 7.8% of all women have had four or more years of college and 16% of those who are employed are in professional or technical positions; only 2.5% of Indian women have had as much education but 11% are employed in professional or technical positions (see Chart F-b).

Indian women are employed as clerical and sales workers at excessively low rates, 34% for urban and 23% for rural areas, compared to 42% of all women nationally. In rural Oklahoma, the level (9%) is one-third the national Indian female average and markedly below the level of Indian women in all other states or areas, urban or rural.

Although the proportion is small, 4.6% of rural Indian women are employed as farm workers, nearly twice as high as for the U.S. rural female population (2.7%).

The major difference in occupations held by Indian women, as opposed to women nationally, is that one-third of all Indian women, urban or rural, are employed in service occupations, 1.7 times the national average. The percentage of women in service occupations is even higher in some rural states: South Dakota, 47%; Arizona, 42%; New Mexico, 37%.

III. G. INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

The income level of American Indians nationally, whether for persons or families, males or females, is significantly lower than that of any other group in the population. While the income of urban Indians is better than that of rural Indians it is generally comparable only to that of the national rural farm population and is significantly less than that of the U.S. national averages. The income of the rural Indians, however, is equal to only one-third the income of their rural counterparts in the total population. National and local income data can be found in Table G-1.

Individual Incomes under $4,000

Males

Indians have the lowest individual income of any group in the U.S. 55% of all Indian men receive less than $4,000, representing 24% more low-income men than the U.S. average for men.

The income of rural Indians, in particular, presents a picture of total poverty unmatched elsewhere in our society. The lack of jobs and work opportunities in the rural areas is a major barrier to the improvement of the income levels of rural Indians; almost two-thirds (64%) of all rural Indian men earn less than $4,000 per year (see Chart G-a). Coupled with an excessively low labor force participation rate and high unemployment rate, this income indicates clearly overwhelming poverty of Indians living on reservations and in other rural areas.

Locally, the rural state of South Dakota couples a low male labor force participation rate for Indians (53%) with the highest male unemployment rate (26.3%) and the largest proportion (79%) of Indian males with incomes less than $4,000. About two-thirds of all Indian males in Arizona, rural Oklahoma and New Mexico have incomes of less than $4,000.

The percent of urban Indian men (46%) earning low incomes under $4,000 is 18% smaller than the percent for rural Indian men (64%), but still 15% more than U.S. total men (31%). Indian males in the predominantly urban state of California have the smallest proportion of low incomes (43%). The gap in income levels for urban and rural Indian males is clearly visible in the urban and rural areas of Oklahoma. There is a 20% differential between the proportions of Indian males with low incomes in the two areas of the state. Only in the State of Washington does the pattern differ; the proportion of low income urban Washington Indian men at 51% is the largest of any area analyzed, while the proportion of low income rural Washington Indian men (53%) is the smallest of any rural area analyzed. There is only a 2% difference between the proportion of low-income males living in urban areas and in rural areas in that state.

Table G-1

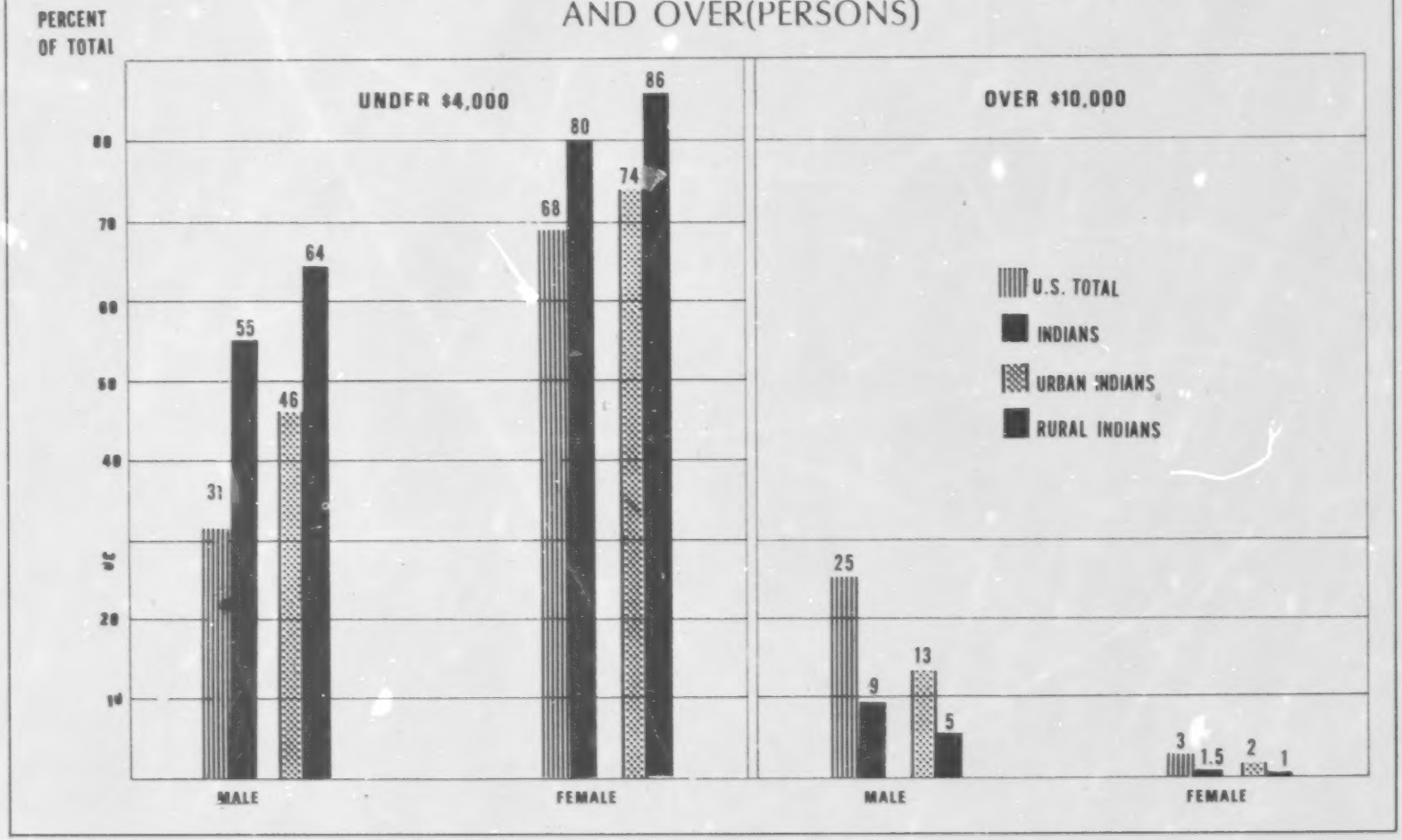
Income Characteristics of the U.S. Total Population and American Indians, 1970

	U.S. Total	Total Indian U.S.	Indians - Urban Concentration		Indians-Urban/Rural				Indians-Rural Concentration			
			Urban U.S.	California	Oklahoma Urban	Oklahoma Rural	Washington Urban	Washington Rural	Rural U.S.	Arizona	New Mexico	South Dak.
Income of Persons 16 and Over												
% Under $4,000 Male	31%	55%	46%	43%	48%	68%	51%	53%	64%	68%	64%	79%
Female	68	80	74	73	81	87	76	88	86	84	83	84
% $10,000 & over Male	25.2	8.5	12.5	14.5	9.6	3.5	12.8	9.8	4.7	2.8	3.0	3.0
Female	3.2	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1
Median Income (dollars) Male	6,614	3,509	4,568	4,989	4,191	2,578	3,927	3,739	2,749	2,247	2,529	1,743
Female	2,404	1,697	2,023	2,076	1,784	1,459	1,882	1,232	1,356	1,283	1,385	1,461
Income of Families												
% Under $4,000	15	34	24	21	27	47	25	29	44	52	47	53
% $10,000 & over	47	22	31	34	27	12	31	22	15	12	13	12
Median Income (dollars)	9,590	5,832	7,323	7,952	6,700	4,307	7,343	6,294	4,649	3,737	4,327	3,795
Income of Families with Female Heads												
% Under $4,000	41	61%	55%	51%	55%	67%	52%	60%	68%	73%	66%	65%
% $10,000 & over	18	6.4	8.4	11.0	8.3	3.2	7.6	2.6	4.3	3.9	5.0	4.2
Median Income (dollars)	4,962	3,198	3,695	3,932	3,629	2,977	3,838	3,054	2,704	2,221	2,541	3,215

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population - General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1
Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1
Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

CHART G-a

AMERICAN INDIAN INCOME UNDER $4,000 AND $10,000 AND OVER(PERSONS)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F
General Social and Economic Characteristics, U.S. Summary, PC(1)-C1

Females

Indian women nationally have the lowest income of any group, but the difference for Indian women compared to the average for all women is not as great as for the men, since all women have low incomes. (For the U.S. as a whole the female median income is equal to one-third that of the male.)

Of all Indian women, 80% earn less than $4,000,compared to 68% of all U.S. women who do. Compared to Indian men, the income level of Indian women is not as markedly disparate for urban and rural dwellers; 74% of urban Indian women and 86% of rural Indian women earn less than $4,000 (see Chart G-a)--a difference of 12%.

Of all the urban areas, California has the smallest proportion of low-income urban Indian women (73%) and urban Oklahoma has the largest proportion (81%). Of all the rural areas, New Mexico has the smallest proportion of low-income rural Indian women (83%) while rural Oklahoma and rural Washington have the highest proportions at 87% and 88% respectively.

Although the range of income among Indian women is less than among the men, the difference between Indian men and women is great--varying from a 33% differential between the percent of men and women earning less than $4,000 in urban Oklahoma and a 35% differential in rural Washington; to a 5% differential in South Dakota. The average income differential between men and women earning less than $4,000 is 22% for rural Indians and 28% for urban Indians.

Individual Incomes $10,000 or More

Of all male Indians, 9% earn $10,000 and over, one-third of the U.S. total male average. 13% of urban male Indians earn over $10,000, while only 5% of rural male Indians earn $10,000 and over. Since only 3.5% of all Indian men are college graduates, and since most higher paying jobs require advanced degrees the limited number of Indians employed in moderate or higher income positions is not surprising. Clearly opportunities for Indians are limited by their inability to qualify for such positions. In rural areas, where only 1.5% of all Indian men are college graduates, the low 5% of Indians with incomes over $10.000 is a product of their low educational attainment.

Only 1.5% of Indian women earn $10,000 or more, less than one-half the national average for women, but all women the percentage is very low. Since all the proportions are so small, varying from 2.4% in California (predominantly urban) to 0.8% in Arizona (predominantly rural), the slight difference between incomes of rural and urban women becomes irrelevant (see Chart G-a).

Family Incomes Under $4,000

The high percentage of all Indian families and rural Indian families with incomes under $4,000 is contrasted with the few who have incomes $10,000 and over in Chart G-b. One-third of all Indian families have an income under $4,000; this is a higher proportion of low-income families than is found in any other group and more than twice the national average. Although urban Indian women have entered the labor market in force, with virtually the same labor force participation rate in urban areas as the U.S. total average (42% and 41%, respectively), their income combined with that of Indian men is not adequate to maintain one-third of all Indian families above a low-income level. The disparity observed between the individual incomes of urban and rural Indians exists for Indian family incomes; there is a 20% difference between the percentage of urban (24%) and rural (44%) Indian families having an income level less than $4,000. These data compare to only an 8% difference between the U.S. total urban family (13%) and rural family (21%) having such low incomes (see Table G-1).

Arizona and South Dakota have the largest percentage of low-income Indian families, with over 52% and 53%, respectively, earning less than $4,000.

Just under one-quarter of the urban Indian families earn less than $4,000; the State of California has the fewest families at this income level (20%). Again, only in the State of Washington is there considerable similarity between the percentages of urban and rural families earning under $4,000 (25% and 29% respectively).

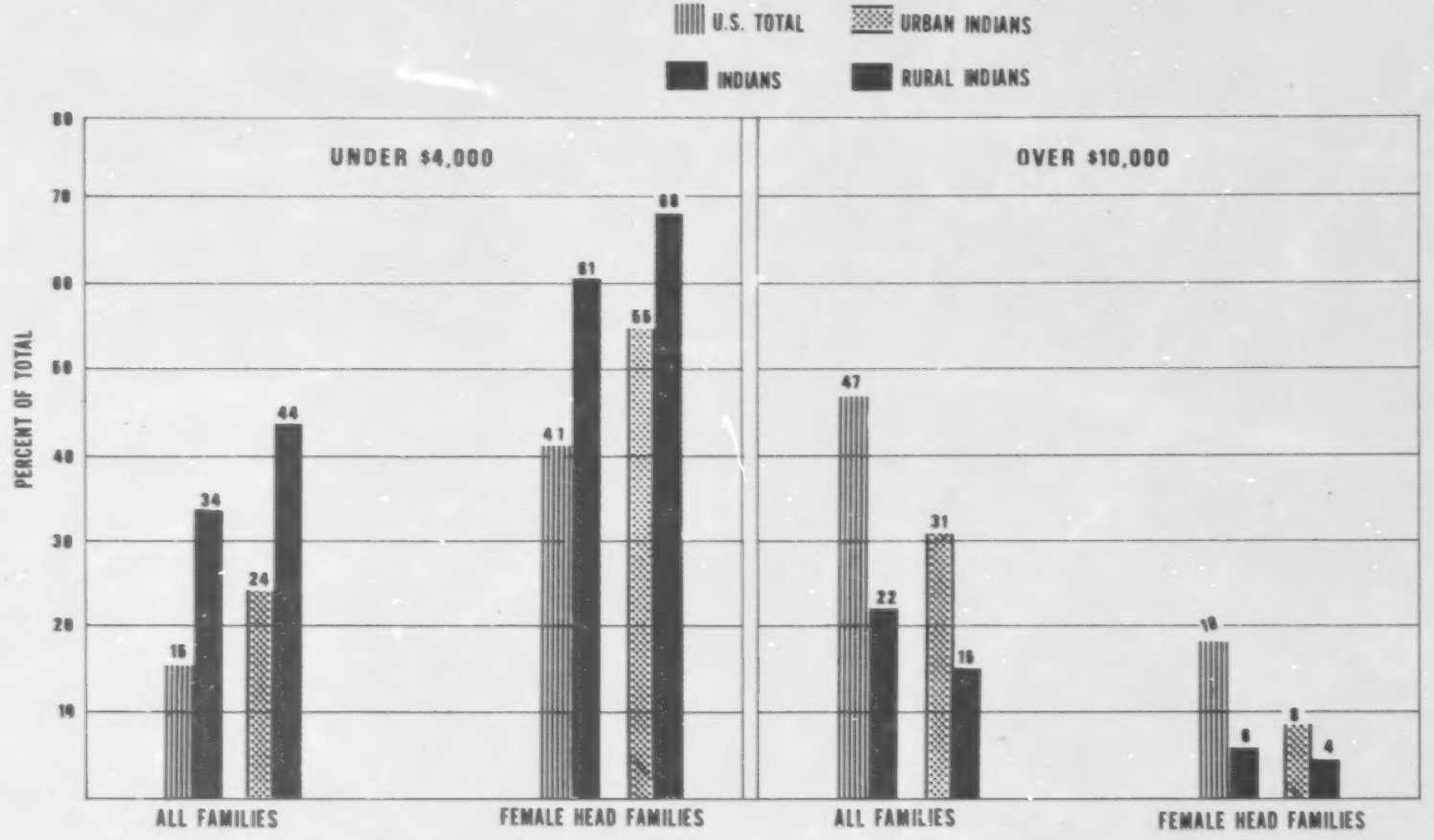
Female-Headed Families with Incomes Under $4,000

The disparity between need for and availability of an adequate income for female heads of households is an important issue for Indians, particularly in light of the increase of this type of household in their population. Of all female-headed Indian families, 61% earn an income that is under $4,000. In comparison, 41% of all U.S. female-headed families have such low incomes. The proportion of Indian female family heads with low incomes is particularly high in rural areas where 68% support their families on less than $4,000 a year.

In most population groups, the income levels of female-headed families in that group are lower than the income levels of all families in that group. This is true among Indian families as well. However, comparing rural Indians with the

CHART G-b

AMERICAN INDIAN FAMILY INCOMES UNDER $4,000 AND $10,000 AND OVER



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1 Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

total population, the income level of all rural Indian families, female-headed and male-headed combined, is lower than the income level of the female-headed families alone in the total U.S. population.

Rural Indian families with female heads of households have the highest percentage of low income of families of any group. There is only a 13% differential between urban and rural Indian female-headed families with low income; more than two-thirds (68%) of all rural Indian female-headed families and over half (55%) of all urban families with female heads earn less than $4,000.

Although urban Indians have 13% fewer female-headed households with incomes under $4,000 than rural Indians, the percentage of urban Indian families with female heads in the low income bracket is 31% higher than the percentage of all urban Indian families, female-headed and male-headed combined in that income bracket.

Family Incomes $10,000 and Over

Only 22% of all Indian families have incomes of $10,000 or more, less than half as many proportionally as in the total U.S. population. Of all urban Indian families, 31% have an income of $10,000 or more. At 34%, the proportion of Indians in California earning this much is above the urban Indian average nationally, while the proportions in urban Washington and urban Oklahoma are lower at 31% and 27% respectively.

Most Indian families in rural areas have markedly lower proportions earning this high an income. Only 15% of all rural Indian families have incomes $10,000 or more--less than half the rate for urban Indians nationally. In Arizona, South Dakota, New Mexico and rural Oklahoma, the proportion of families with an income of $10,000 or more varies between 11% and 13%. Only in rural Washington State, where 22% of the rural families earn $10,000 or more is there variance in the rural picture. The lower labor force participation rate of Indian women in husband/wife families is a key factor in the lower Indian family income.

Female-Headed Family Incomes $10,000 and Over

Only 6% of Indian female-headed families have incomes of $10,000 or more: 4% of the rural female-headed families and 8% of the urban female-headed families. Percentages of female-headed families with incomes of $10,000 or over vary from 2.6% in rural Washington to 11.0% in the predominantly urban state of California. The proportion earning such an income is low, despite the fact that 13% of all employed Indian female family heads are in the high status white-collar occupations: 15% in urban areas and 11% in rural areas.

Median Income

As might be expected from the preceding data, Indian families have the lowest median income of any group in the population and are supporting large families on that income. Rural Indians have the largest families and the smallest median income of any group.

Male Median Income

At $3,509, the Indian male has the lowest median income of any group of males in the country. Median income for all males in the U.S. ($6,614) is 2.4 times higher than the median income of rural male Indians ($2,741), and 1.4 times higher than that of urban male Indians ($4,568).

Female Median Income

At $1,697, the median income for all Indian women is also the lowest of any group, with rural Indians, at $1,356, $341 below the median for all female Indians. For the female urban Indian, the median income at $2,023 is just slightly below median income for all U.S. women ($2,404).

Family Median Income

Indian families have the lowest median income, $5,832, of any group in the country; this fact is mitigated to a degree by

the urban Indian family whose median income, $7,323, is only 24% less than the U.S. median income. The median income of the urban Indian is offset by the $4,649 median family income of rural Indians--almost $5,000 a year less than the median income for the total population.

Female-Headed Family Income

Indian female-headed households have the lowest median income of any group. Rural Indian households headed by women have a median income that is only 54% of that of all U.S. female-headed households; urban households headed by Indian women have a median income equal to 74% of all U.S. female-headed households. The median income for rural Indian female-headed families ranges from a high of $3,215 in South Dakota to a low of $2,221 in Arizona; for urban female-headed families, income ranges from a high of $3,932 in California to a low of $3,629 for urban Oklahoma.

III. H. POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS

Even with the gains that have been made over the past decade, the economic status of the Indian continues to be far below that of the total national population. Of all urban Indian families, one in six has an income under $3,000. On the other hand, one in three rural Indian families has an income under $3,000.

48% (200,000) of all rural Indians are in poverty. Of these persons, 93,000 are under 18 years of age; 14,000 are 65 years of age and over; and 9,000 are female heads of households. On the other hand only 26% (80,000) of urban Indians are in poverty; of these persons 6,300 are 65 years of age and over; 29,000 are children under 18; and 6,500 are female heads of households. Thus 51% of all urban Indians in poverty are clearly in a dependent status (dependent children, elderly, female heads of households), whereas 58% of rural Indians can be so classified.

In addition, few Indians have achieved incomes above the median for the total national population. While the median income for all families in the U.S. is $9,590, only 22% (or 33,000) Indian families achieved an income over $10,000. Slightly more than one-third of these families lived in rural areas. Fewer than 7% of Indian families with female heads earned over $10,000 and of this group slightly more than one-third (601) were rural dwellers.

Median earning for all U.S. males in 1969 was $7,609, yet only 14% of all Indian males had an income of more than $8,000. The median earning for all U. S. females was $3,649 while only 20% of all Indian females achieved incomes of $4,000 or over.

Indians are the most poverty-stricken group in the United States. Although urban Indians fare better than Indians in general, rural Indians do not fare nearly as well. Local data on Indian poverty and sources of income appear in Table H-1. The poverty of urban and rural Indians is compared in Chart H-a. The facts of Indian poverty are true regardless of the variable one employs; they are indicative of the pervasiveness of poverty for Indians in rural areas:

- 33% of all Indian families, and 45% of rural Indian families are in poverty, three and four times the national average, respectively. On the other hand, urban Indians are in poverty at only twice the national average.

Table H-1

Poverty Characteristics and Sources of Income of the U.S. Total and American Indian Populations, 1970

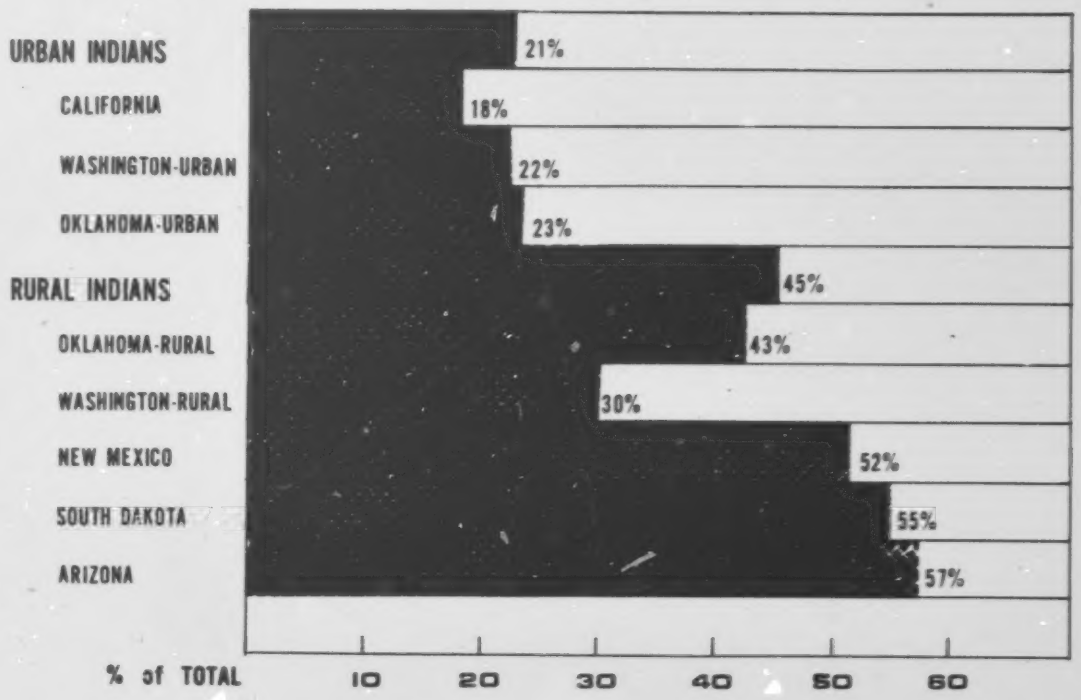
Type of Income	U.S. Total	Total Amer. Indians U.S.	Indians - Urban Concentration		Indians-Urban/Rural				Indians - Rural Concentration			
			Urban U.S.	California	Oklahoma		Washington		Rural U.S.	Arizona	New Mexico	South Dakota
					Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural				
% of Families Receiving Social Security	20%	17%	15%	14%	19%	24%	16%	17%	19%	16%	16%	17%
% of Families Receiving Public Assistance	5	19	15	19	12	22	21	18	23	28	18	39
Incidence of Poverty*												
% of All Families	11	33	21	18	23	43	22	30	45	57	52	55
% Female Headed	33	31	43	42	36	21	48	42	25	25	26	35
% Female Headed Families in Poverty	32	56	47	42	47	60	46	65	64	72	64	64
% of All Persons	14	38	26	21	28	12	26	33	48	60	54	56
% Who are 65 & Over	19	7	8	6	13	12	7	8	7	6	6	6
% of 65 & Over in Poverty	26	47	34	25	40	55	32	47	56	73	67	61
% Unrelated Individuals in Poverty	37	54	47	45	55	70	51	59	68	76	72	71

*Per definition used by U.S. Census

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population
General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1
Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1
Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

CHART H-a

INCIDENCE OF INDIAN FAMILIES IN POVERTY FOR SELECTED AREAS



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Subject Reports: American Indians PC(2)-1F

- 38% of Indian individuals are in poverty, more than any other group nationally. Rural Indians, with 48% of the individuals in poverty, have nearly three times as great a proportion of persons in poverty as the total U.S. rural population. In urban areas, 26% of all Indian individuals are in poverty, nearly twice the national proportion for poverty among individuals.

- 54% of all unrelated Indian individuals are in poverty, compared to a national average of 37%. Rural unrelated Indians, with 68% in poverty, are 18% above the total national rural average, while urban Indians are only 13% above the national urban average.

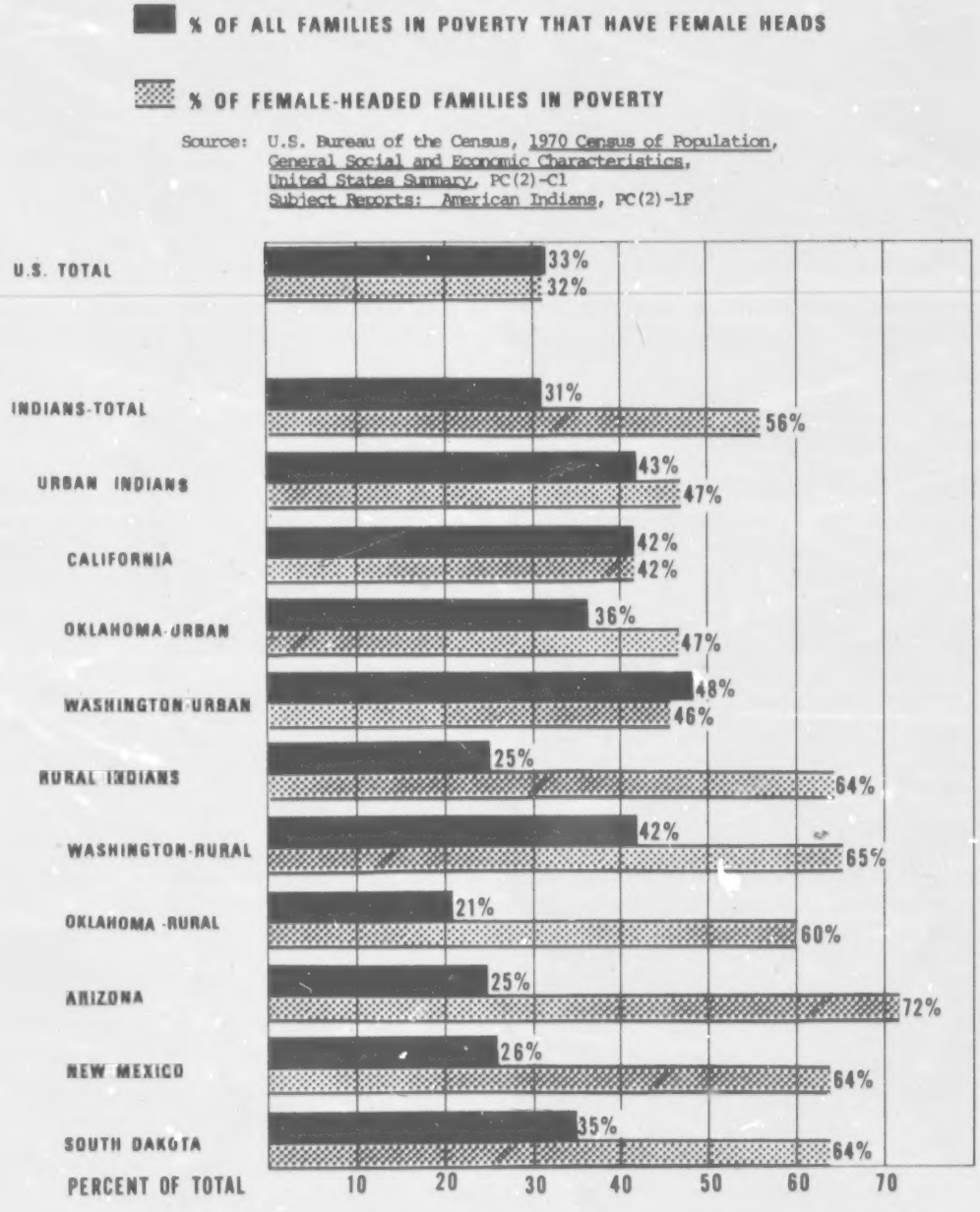
- 56% of all Indian families with female heads, and 64% of such rural families are in poverty, compared to the national average of 32%. The depth of Indian poverty is seen when one realizes that the 56% of all Indian female-headed families and 64% of rural Indian female-headed families represent only 31% of all Indian families in poverty, and 25% of the rural Indian families in poverty. Yet 47% of urban female-headed households constitute 43% of all urban Indian families in poverty.

- 47% of all Indians 65 years of age and over are in poverty, 20% more than the national average, with 56% of rural elderly Indians in poverty. Indians 65 years of age and over represent only 7% of all Indian poor, in contrast to the national figure of 19% of the poor being elderly.

Female heads of families and persons 65 years of age and over represent the major components of the poverty population for the total U.S. For rural Indians, so great is the poverty for all persons and families that, although high proportions of both female heads of families and persons 65 years of age and over are in poverty, they represent a much smaller component of the poverty population than for most other groups. Chart H-b graphically shows the distinction for families with female heads, and Chart H-c offers an even more dismal picture for the elderly.

CHART H-b

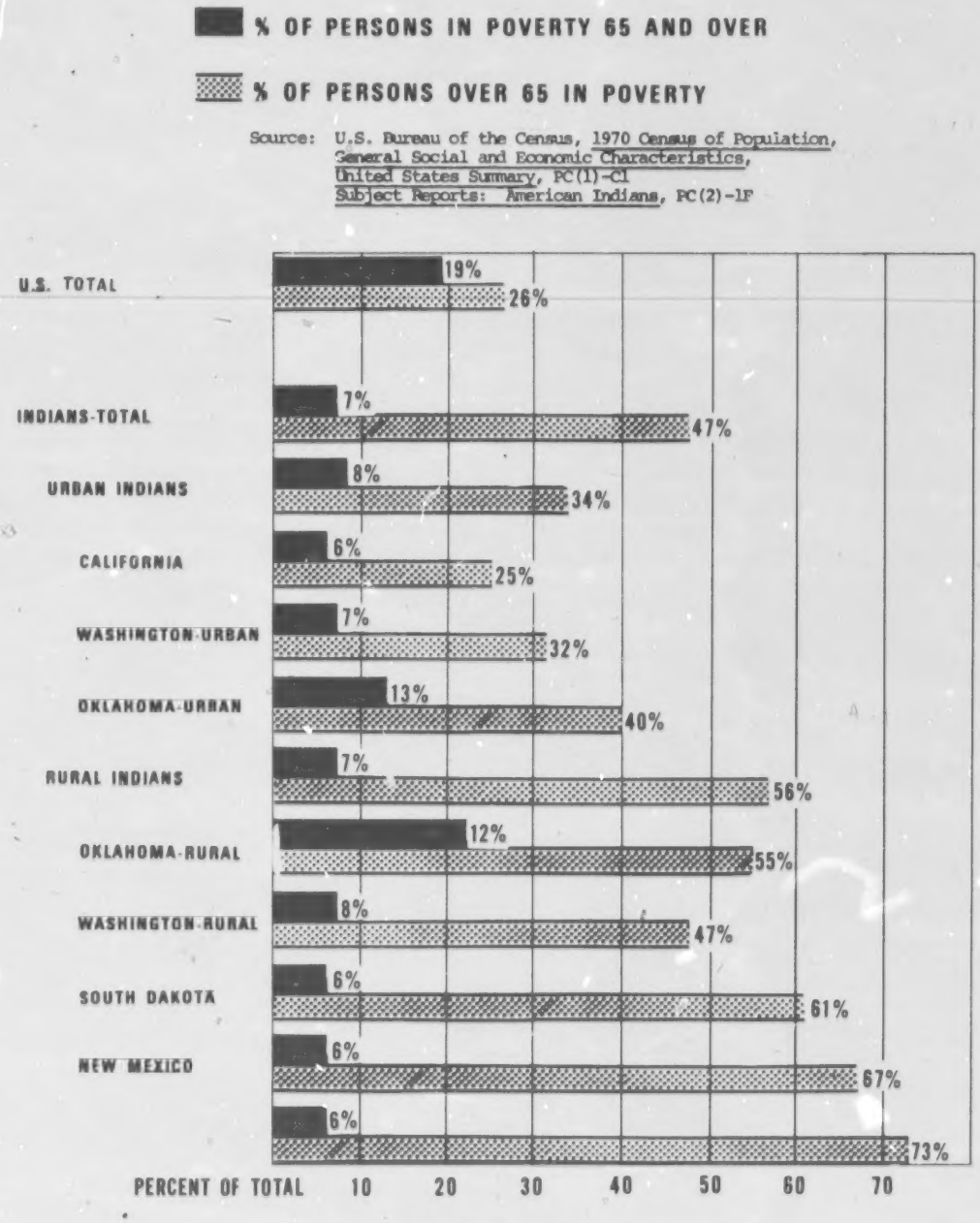
INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FEMALE-HEADED INDIAN FAMILIES



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(2)-C1
Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

CHART H-c

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG INDIANS 65 AND OVER



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1
Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

Nearly one-fifth (19%) of all Indian families receive public assistance--3.5 times the national average. For urban Indian families 12% more are in poverty than in the total national urban population, but urban Indian families receive only 10% more welfare.

The ratio of families in poverty to welfare recipients varies markedly between urban and rural families. The ratio of families in poverty to welfare families nationally is 2.2:1. For urban Indians it is 1.4:1; but, on the other hand, the ratio for rural Indians is 2.0 families in poverty to every family on welfare.

The following table shows the percentage of Indian families on welfare and in poverty by selected area, and the ratio between the two.

Table H-2

Relationship between Welfare Recipients and Poverty Among Indians

	Families Receiving Welfare	Families in Poverty	Ratio of Poverty to Welfare
U.S. Total Population	5%	11%	2.2:1
Urban	5	9	1.8:1
Rural	5	15	3.0:1
All Indians	19	33	1.7:1
Urban Indians	15	21	1.4:1
Oklahoma (Urban)	12	23	1.9:1
California	19	18	0.9:1
Washington (Urban)	21	22	1.0:1
Rural Indians	23	45	2.0:1
South Dakota	39	55	1.4:1
Washington (Rural)	18	30	1.7:1
Oklahoma (Rural)	22	43	2.0:1
Arizona	28	57	2.0:1
New Mexico	18	52	2.9:1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-C1
Subject Report: American Indians, PC(2)-1F.

All these data open serious questions as to the equitable administration of welfare program and distribution of public assistance benefits among and within state populations. The differences in welfare participation among states cannot be fully explained by variation in state laws. The differences between Indian urban and rural populations holds true between urban and rural Washington and Oklahoma, and therefore cannot be explained by differing state regulations.

Families with Social Security Income

Indians have a lower percentage of families receiving Social Security payments than the U.S. average. Social Security data are not affected by the large number of children in Indian families.

In part, the differential between the Indians and the rest of the country is a product of the lower percentage of the Indian population who are age 65 and over. However, it may also be because many persons who are qualified to receive Social Security are unaware of this and do not apply. For example, Indians have a shorter life span and the major cause of death among young and middle-aged Indians is automobile accidents resulting in part from the very high rate of alcoholism in the population. If all the Indian widows and dependent children who are entitled were receiving benefits, they might balance out the lower proportions of Indians 65 years of age and over, in terms of the total pool of potential Social Security recipients.

As it is, 3% fewer Indian families nationally and 4% fewer urban Indian families receive Social Security than their national counterparts in the total population. Rural Oklahoma is the only place where Indians have a higher percentage of families receiving Social Security than the comparable U.S. average.

The percentage of rural families receiving Social Security (19%) is higher than for urban families (15%), with a high of 24% in rural Oklahoma and a low of 16% in Arizona and New Mexico.

At 14%, California is below the urban average of 15%. Since a large proportion of the urban Indian population is made up of young adults recently migrated from rural areas, at least a portion of the low Social Security rate is due to the lower proportion of urban area Indians who are 65 years of age and over.

III. I. HOUSING, SANITATION, AND HEALTH

Poor housing and sanitation conditions characterize the dwellings of both urban and rural Indians (see Table I-1). Among urban Indians, just under 1% of all dwellings are without water, compared to only 0.3% of dwellings for the total U.S. urban population. The incidence of urban Indian dwellings without toilets is 14 times higher than dwellings for the total U.S. urban population.

In rural areas, the conditions are far worse. 67% of all rural Indians live in homes without water, eight times as many as for the total U.S. rural population. Nearly half of the rural Indians (48%) live without toilets (see Chart I-a). This is 3.5 times more than for the total U.S. rural population. Although the rest of the U.S. rural population must provide these facilities for themselves, the Indian Health Service is funded to provide sanitation facilities to all the reservation Indians in its service areas (roughly 61% of all Indians and 85% of all rural Indians). Many rural Indians are not served by a public sewage system (76.4%) or a public water supply (41.3%). 1/

Crowded housing, a contributory factor to poor health, is also one of the surest indices of poverty. Urban Indians experience moderate overcrowding at twice the incidence for the total urban population and severe overcrowding at three times the level for the total urban population. In all, 19% of all urban Indians live in moderately or severely overcrowded housing while only 7% of the total urban U.S. population live under such substandard conditions. However, there are even more marked differences between the total U.S. rural population and rural Indians in the incidence of severe overcrowding in housing. While rural Indians have twice the degree of moderate overcrowding as the total U.S. rural population, they have 9.5 times the incidence of severe overcrowding that is found in the total U.S. rural population. Of all Indian rural housing, 44% are moderately or seriously overcrowded compared to 10% of all rural housing with U.S. that are (see Table I-1).

Poor transportation adversely affects the health of rural Indians. Long distances and poor road systems between villages and to health facilities are not only a major obstacle to the efficient delivery of emergency health services, but are also a deterrent to regular or timely visits to outpatient clinics. While 12% of the total U.S. rural population are without an automobile, 32% of all rural Indians have no automobile to transport themselves. Yet they live in the most isolated and remote areas of the nation, where there is nothing resembling a public transportation system to serve as an alternative (see Chart I-a).

1/ Comparable data for the U.S. are not available.

Table I-1

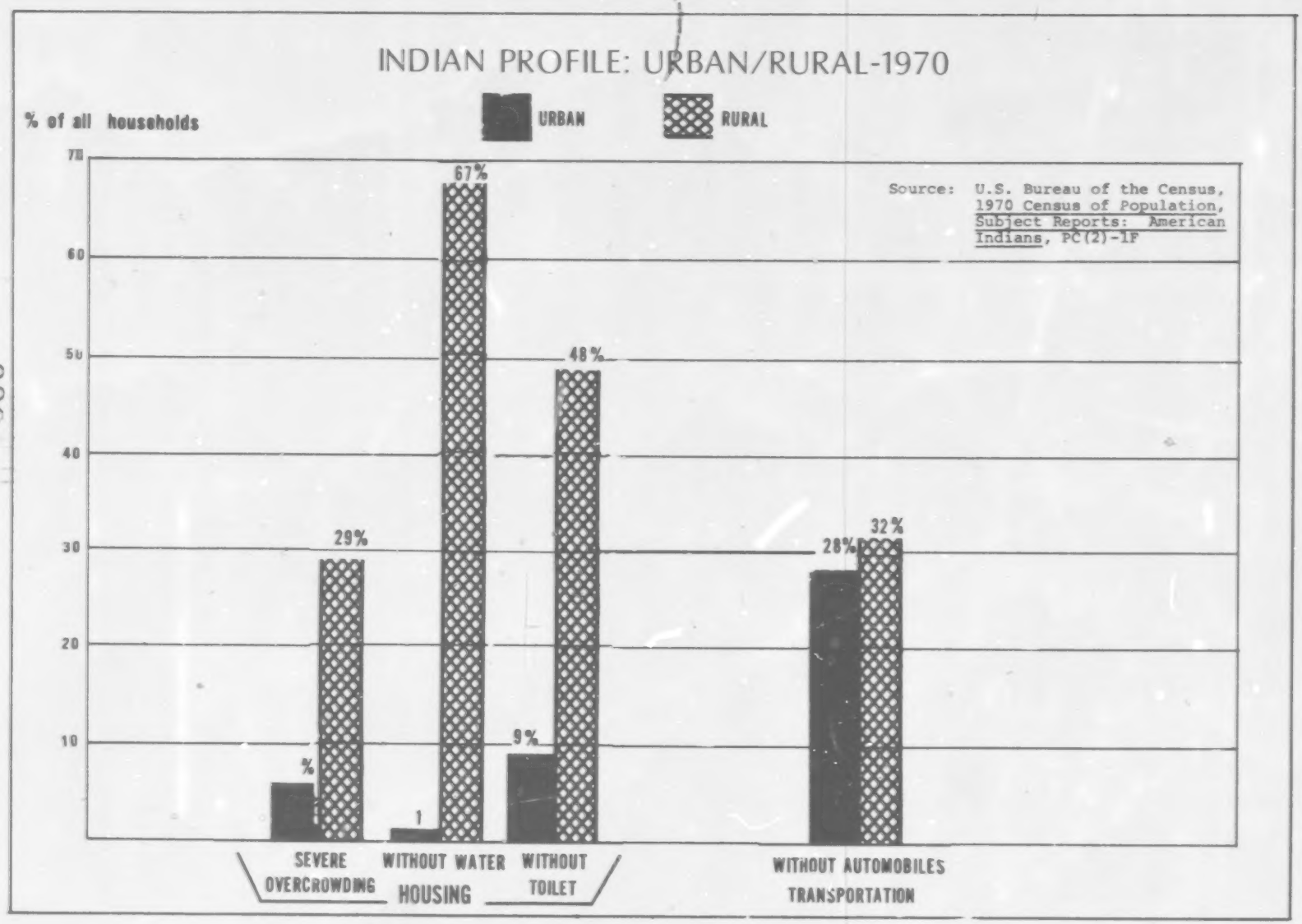
Housing, Sanitation, and Transportation Data

For Urban and Rural Indians

	Urban		Rural	
	U.S.	Indians	U.S.	Indians
Housing - Degree of Crowding: (Persons/Room)				
1.00 or less	92.5%	81.3%	89.9%	55.0%
1.01 to 1.50	5.7	12.2	7.1	15.4
1.51. or more (Severe)	1.9	6.4	3.0	28.6
Sanitation Facilities:				
Without Water	0.3	0.9	8.7	67.4
Without Toilet	0.6	8.6	13.6	48.0
Transportation (No. of Autos per Family):				
1	46.4	46.6	51.5	50.3
2	28.8	21.9	30.8	15.4
3 or more	5.3	3.6	6.0	2.8
None	19.4	27.9	11.7	31.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of the Population, Subject Reports: American Indians, PC (2)-1F
U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Housing, Detailed Housing Characteristics, United States Summary, HC (1)-B1
Detailed Housing Characteristics for the United States, Regions, Divisions and States: 1970, Supplementary Report, HC(S1)-6

CHART I-a


INDIAN PROFILE: URBAN/RURAL-1970
% of all households
URBAN
RURAL
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
29%
%
1
67%
48%
9%
28%
32%
SEVERE OVERCROWDING
WITHOUT WATER
WITHOUT TOILET
HOUSING
WITHOUT AUTOMOBILES
TRANSPORTATION
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

Health

Data on Indian health are reported by the U.S. Indian Health Service. Their reporting system covers mortality data for the 24 states in their service jurisdiction. Morbidity data, on the other hand, are reported only for Indians in the IHS service population. Thus, reports for Indian disease reflect rural data almost exclusively, whereas death rates are for urban/rural combined in the 24 states. The 24 states reporting mortality data represent 85% of all Indians, whereas the disease data reflect only those Indians being served by IHS, or 61% of all Indians.

Between 1955 and 1971, when the Indian Health Service took over Indian health care, there was a marked decrease in the combined urban/rural Indian infant death rates (56%); in maternal death rates (54%); in deaths from tuberculosis (86%); gastritis (88%); and influenza and pneumonia (57%) (see Table I-2).

In 1971, the death rate for Indian infants was 29.6 per 1,000 live births (compared to 19.2 for the total U.S.). It was 56% lower in 1971 than in 1955, compared to a 50% reduction for the total U.S. during the same period. Neonatal death rates 1/ for Indians were the same as for the total U.S. but post-neonatal 2/ death rates for Indian babies were four times as high as for the total U.S. 3/

Accidents were the leading cause of death among Indians each year from 1955 through 1971, with rates three times those for the nation as a whole (see Table I-2). Cirrhosis of the liver, tuberculosis, and gastritis were still running higher in 1971 than for the nation as a whole as were several other diseases.

Life expectancy for Indians is now 63-64 years, as against 71 years for whites. It has been 25 years since life expectancy for whites was as low as that of Indians; nonetheless, life expectancy for Indians has risen by almost 20 years since 1955. 4/

While the death rate has decreased for Indians, the morbidity (illness) rates have continued to rise (see Table I-3) and are higher than for any other group in every single reported classification.

1/ Deaths occuring between birth and age 28 days.

2/ Deaths occurring between the ages of 28 days and 11 months.

3/ Charles A. Hill, Jr. and Mozart I. Spector, "Natality and Mortality of American Indians Compared with U.S. Whites and Non-Whites," HSMHA Health Reports, Vol. 86 No. 3 (March, 1971).

4/ Ibid.

Table I-2

Crude Death Rates for Leading Causes of Death Among Indians and Alaska Natives in 24 Reservations and States, and U.S. Total Population: Calendar Years 1955, 1967 and 1971. Rates per 1,000 Population

Cause of Death	Indian 1971	U.S. 1971	Indian 1967	U.S. 1967	Indian 1955	U.S. 1955
All Causes	771.7	929.0	863.8	935.7	927.2	930.4
Accidents	157.1	53.8	180.9	57.2	155.6	56.9
Diseases of the heart	142.0	358.4	140.0	364.5	133.8	356.5
Malignant Neoplasms	62.5	160.9	70.9	157.2	59.1	146.5
Influenza and pneumonia (excl. newborn)	38.6	27.2	53.5	28.8	89.8	27.1
Certain Diseases of early infancy	29.6	19.2	49.4	24.4	67.6	39.0
Vascular lesions affecting CNS	42.8	100.6	48.8	102.2	46.4	106.0
Cirrhosis of the liver	45.6	15.5	38.9	14.1	14.2	10.2
Homicide	20.6	8.5	19.9	6.8	15.9	4.5
Diabetes mellitus	23.0	18.2	19.4	17.7	13.9	15.5
Suicide	18.7	11.1	17.0	10.8	8.7	10.2
Tuberculosis, all forms	7.8	2.1	16.3	3.5	55.1	9.1
Gastritis, etc.	4.4	1.1	14.5	3.8	36.0	4.7
Congenital malformations	10.9	7.5	13.2	8.8	19.0	12.5
All other causes	168.1	144.9	181.2	136.0	212.1	131.8

Source: Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Monthly Vital Statistics Vol. 20 #13, August 1972.

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Table I-3

Number of Cases and Incidence Rates for Leading Notifiable Diseases Among Indians and Alaska Natives in the Service Reservations, Selected Calendar Years 1962-1971

Rate per 100,000 Population

	1971	1969	1967	1965	1962
Otitis Media	10,724.2	8,892.3	7,118.8	6,170.3	3,801.7
Strep Throat, Scarlet Fever	6,443.0	4,524.4	2,815.1	2,028.1	1,132.4
Gastroenteritis	6,050.1	6,736.5	5,388.7	5,457.0	4,545.5
Influenza	3,418.1	1,958.3	897.8	996.5	1,025.6
Pneumonia	2,997.0	3,033.2	3,130.4	3,690.3	2,867.3
Gonococcal Infection	1,644.7	1,026.6	751.7	777.4	756.8
Trachoma	615.8	765.6	858.2	1,290.9	930.4
Chickenpox	490.1	392.1	459.3	509.4	448.0
Bacillary Dysentery	415.3	178.3	256.4	518.7	637.5
Mumps	288.1	244.7	357.9	308.6	173.0
Measles (Rubeola)	161.7	174.9	449.1	684.3	1,323.6

Source: Indian Health Service Computer Data - 1971

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higher than for any other group in every single reported classification.

Otitis media increased 74% between 1965 and 1971; strep throat and scarlet fever 218%; and influenza 243%. Consistently, the majority of new cases occurred in children under the age of 15 (84% of otitis media and 48% of influenza). 1/ The higher incidence of diseases, particularly those common to children, is due in part to the disproportionate number of children in the Indian population. The greater utilization of the IHS services by Indians and the improvements in reporting systems also give the appearance of an increased disease rate.

Even without causing death, the debilitating effects of the diseases particularly prevalent among the Indians (deafness due to otitis media, blindness due to trachoma, and life-long disabilities due to the excessively high accident rates) leave a substantial handicap and seriously affect Indians' eventual educability and employability.

1/ Unpublished reports of the Indian Health Service.

III. J. ALASKAN NATIVES: INDIANS, ESKIMOS AND ALEUTS

The data reported in the 1970 Census publications, Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F, do not cover any Native Americans other than American Indians. Specifically, the report does not deal with the Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska. In all Census sources that are currently available, only minimal specific data on the two non-Indian Native American groups in Alaska are available. Such data are limited to age, sex, and nativity. 1/

Therefore, in order to develop usable data on the Eskimos and Aleuts, the following approach was used. The Aleuts and Eskimos represented 12.5% of the total population in the State of Alaska in 1970. Aside from whites, Blacks and American Indians, they are the major remaining racial groups. By subtracting 1970 data which are specifically attributable to racial groups from data on the total Alaskan population, it is possible to obtain a population profile that is about 92% Eskimo and Aleut. 2/ With this, it has been possible to gain considerable insight into the characteristics of these two groups (see Table J-1).

The information developed in this manner on the Aleuts and Eskimos presents a picture of the most poverty-stricken population in the United States. Hopefully, in the future there will be definitive data available that will allow a more in-depth analysis of their problems and needs.

Our analysis of the American Indians in Alaska is based on the Census publication on American Indians.

Population

There are 28,186 Eskimos, 6,352 Aleuts, and 16,281 Indians in Alaska for a total of 50,819. Ten years ago, there were 22,323, 5,755 and 14,444, respectively, persons of these subgroups in the state. 3/ This represents a population increase of 26.3% among Eskimos, 10.4% among Aleuts, and 12.7% among Indians. For the Eskimos, this represented an incredibly large natural increase in population over the decade.

1/ A Census report on Alaska Natives was not available as of this writing. Such a report is scheduled for release by the Census Bureau in the Fall of 1974.

2/ That is, of the total population of Alaska that is not white, Black or American Indian, some 92.0% are persons of Eskimo and Aleutian Origin. In addition, there are 886 Japanese, 164 Chinese, 1,323 Pilipinos and 588 persons of still "other races" included in this population. The socio-economic profile of this population that is 92.0% Eskimo and Aleutian is markedly lower than the profile of other Alaskan ethnic groups including those identified as Alaskan Indians.

3/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C. Table 60.

Table J-1

Population Characteristics of the U.S. Total Population and Alaskan Natives, 1970

	Alaska			Total U.S.	
	Total Population	Indians	Eskimos & Aleuts*	All Indians	Rural Indians
Total Population	300,382	16,080	34,538	763,594	423,227
% of Total State Population	100%	5.4%	12.5%	100%	55.4%
% Urban	49	29	16	44.6	0
% Rural	51	71	84	55.4	100
Native and Foreign Born:					
% Native Born	97	99	96	98	99
% Born in Different State	65.7	6.7	3.3	22	11
% Foreign Born	2.6	0.6	3.9	1.9	0.6
Age Distribution:					
% Under 18 Years	40	50	52	45	50
% 65 Years and Over	2.3	4.8	3.3	5.2	5.9
% 65 Years and Over of Population 18 & Over	3.8	9.7	6.7	10	12
Family Structure					
% Husband-Wife Families	91	77	79	77	77
% With Children Under 18	68	76	84	67	70
% With Children Under 6	38	46	55	40	41
% Persons Under 18 Living with Both Parents	85	71	77	69	70
% Female-Headed Families	6	16	12	18	18
% With Children Under 18	77	71	70	66	61
% With Children Under 6	34	35	35	32	30

* Since detailed data are not yet available from Census on Alaskan Eskimos and Aleuts, these data were calculated by subtracting data on whites, Blacks, and Indians in Alaska from data on Alaska's total population. Of the remaining population, 92% are Eskimos and Aleuts. The population total of Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska above reflects their actual count arrived at by Census. Other data, however, reflect a population of 37,545 persons, only 92% of whom are Eskimos and Aleuts.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Alaska, PC(1)-C3 Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

There is no information as to what percentage of all Eskimos and Aleuts in the U.S. the 34,538 in Alaska represent, since there is no information as to how many live in the other 49 states. The 1970 Census reported 792,730 American Indians, including the Alaskan Indians. By adding the Aleuts and Eskimos of Alaska, one reaches a total of over 800,000 Indians and Alaskan Natives in the United States. This is an important factor in federal funding allocations, EEO goals, and other similar decisions.

Alaska has been populated largely by persons from other states. Two-thirds of all Alaskans were born in other states; however, only 6.7% of Indians and 3.3% of Eskimos and Aleuts were born in other states; 4% of the Eskimos and Aleuts were foreign born, presumably in Canada.

Urban/Rural Shift

Although the proportion of all Indians living in urban areas increased by 15% during the last decade, this shift has not been reflected among Alaskan Indians, where the increase was only 5%. Among Aleuts and Eskimos, the increase was twice as high, but still only represented an urban dweller rise from 6% to 16%. This is a very small percentage of urban residents, even lower than Arizona, the state with the most rural of all Indian populations in the "lower 48" states.

Table J-2

Urban/Rural Population Shift Among Alaskan Natives

	Indians		Aleuts and Eskimos	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Urban	24%	29%	6%	16%
Rural	76	71	94	84

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C, Table 60, Table 2.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Alaska, PC(1)-C3 Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

Median Age

Median ages of Indians and Aleuts in Alaska are slightly higher than for rural Indians in the entire U.S., 19.0 and 19.3 years for Indian and Aleutian men respectively and 19.1 and 19.0

years for women, respectively. Eskimos, however, are considerably younger, with a median age of 16.2 years for men and 16.9 years for women.

Table J-3

Median Age in Years of Alaskan Natives, 1960-1970

	1970			1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Aleuts	19.2	19.3	19.0	17.2	17.6	16.8
Eskimos	16.5	16.2	16.9	15.9	16.1	15.7
Indians	19.0	19.0	19.1	16.6	15.1	16.1

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C, Tables 2 and 6.
U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, Alaska, PC(1)-D3, Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F.

The gain in median age during the last ten years is almost 4 years for Alaskan Indian men and 3 years for women, and 1.7 years for Aleutian men and 2.2 years for women. While these data indicate some slight reduction in the high birth rate and some impact on the life expectancy for Alaskan Natives, the change is less significant for the Eskimos, whose gain has only been 0.1 years for men and 1.2 years for women.

Indian and Aleutian gains in median age have been remarkable in the past decade, due more to a reduction in death rate than to a drop in birth rate, 1/ but Aleutian women still have a lower median age than men. This compares to a one year differential of women over men for all Indians, and a 2.5 year difference for the entire U.S. population. The rise in the median age for Alaskan women can be attributed in large part to the fact that the maternal death rate in Alaska has dropped markedly in the past 15 years.

Persons 65 years of Age and Over

Of Indians nationally, 5.7% are 65 years of age and over; 5.5% of all men and 6.0% of all women. The proportion of persons 65 years of age and over among the Alaskan Natives 2/

1/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C, Table 60.

2/ IHS - Mortality Data from IHS computer data.

has shown a remarkably small gain during the past decade and remains significantly lower than for the entire Indian population. The population is not influenced by immigration or even by considerable mobility into or, presumably, from the state.

The Indian survival rate is somewhat better than for Aleuts and Eskimos, but in the critical decade when IHS was presumably making major gains in improving Indian and Alaskan Native health, the gain in percentage of Alaskan Indian men 65 years of age and over still exceeded women 65 years of age and over by 3.0%, and the gain for men was also greater than the gain for women.

Table J-4

Percentage of Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts Aged 65 and Over

1960-1970

	Indians		Aleuts and Eskimos	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
65 and Over				
Male	4.7%	4.8%	3.0%	3.4%
Female	3.9	4.5	2.8	2.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C, Tables 2 and 60.
U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Alaska, PC(1)-C3, Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F.

Among Aleuts and Eskimos, the gain for persons 65 years of age and over was 0.4% for men and 0.1% for women; there are 0.5% more men 65 years of age and over than women. It apparently will require several more years to determine whether better health care will bring Alaskan Native men and women into a ratio more similar to the elderly in other groups in the population.

The percentage of Alaskan Native families with children is by far the highest percentage of any population group in the U.S. Of the Indian husband-wife families in Alaska, 76% have children under 18 years of age and 46% have children under 6 (compared to all rural Indians in the U.S. where 70% have children under 18 and 41% have children under 6). On the other hand, 84% of the Eskimo and Aleut husband/wife families have children under 18, and over half (55%) have children under 6.

With so large a child population and, by extension, fewer working family members, the burden on the adult employed members of the population is unduly heavy.

Women heads of families among Alaskan Natives are few (12% of all Eskimo and Aleut family heads and 16% of all Alaskan Indian heads) and they also have fewer children under 18 (about 70%) and under 6 (35%).

Employment Status

Over half of Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska are still under 18 (about the same as for rural Indians nationally). Adding those 65 years of age and over to those under 18, one arrives at the fact that 55% of the population are in a dependency position and must be supported by the other 45%; this represents an enormous burden to the working population. (For the U.S. as a whole, the reverse is true. 56% of the total U.S. population is 18-64 years old, and only 44% are at more dependent ages as children or elderly persons). The problem is even more complicated when it is considered that only 57% of the Alaskan Indians are in the labor force and of these, 24% are unemployed. Of the Aleutian and Eskimo men, 48% are in the labor force, of whom 22% are unemployed. In fact, then, only 43% of all Alaskan Indian men over 16 are actually employed (see Table J-5). 1/ Even worse, only 37% of Aleut and Eskimo men are working.

The only other resources to support the 55% of the population who are dependent are women participating in the labor force, and they also face a serious problem. Nationally, 35% of Indian women are in the labor force, but only 29% of all rural Indian women are. In Alaska, 36% of Indian and 29% of Aleut and Eskimo women are in the labor force. However, of that group, 16% and 13% respectively are unemployed, leaving only 30% of Indian and 25% of Aleut and Eskimo women employed.

Occupations

Service workers represent by far the highest share of employment for native Alaskan women--40% of all Indian, Aleut, and Eskimo women and 21% of all the men are so employed.

The percentage of women employed in sales and clefical occupations among Alaskan Indian women is higher than for Indian women elsewhere in the U.S. The proportion of Indian male craftsmen (31%) is 10% more than that of the U.S. total

1/ This is arrived at by multiplying the rate of unemployment by the labor force participation rate and deducting the result from the labor force rate, since the labor force includes both the employed and the unemployed.

Table J-5

Employment Characteristics of the U.S. Total Population and Alaskan Natives, 1970

		Alaska			Total U. S.	
		Total	Indians *	Eskimos & Aleuts**	All Indians	Rural Indians
Employment Status (16 years old and over % in Labor Force:	Male	85%	57%	48%	63%	56%
	Female	46	36	29	35	29
% Unemployed:	Male	10	24	22	11.6	14.
	Female	8	16	13	10.2	10.6
Major Occupations *						
Professional & Tech. Workers:	Male	19	10	9	9.2	6.8
	Female	20	6	9	11.0	10.0
Managers & Administrators:	Male	15	10	7	5.0	4.2
	Female	5.8	2.1	5.4	2.4	2.2
Sales Workers:	Male	4.3	0	2.3	2.4	1.5
	Female	7.4	8.3	4.3	4.0	2.8
Clerical Workers:	Male	6.0	5.1	7.6	5.7	3.9
	Female	38.0	30.0	26.0	25.0	20.0
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers:	Male	24.0	31.0	18.0	22.0	21.0
	Female	1.2	4.1	0.8	2.1	2.0
Operatives:	Male	12.0	17.0	17.0	24.0	22.0
	Female	4.9	9.7	11.8	19.0	22.0
Laborers, Except Farm:	Male	8.6	17.0	17.0	13.2	15.8
	Female	1.1	0	2.2	1.3	1.7
Farm Managers and Laborers:	Male	0.4	0	0.7	8.0	14.7
	Female	0.3	0	1.0	2.3	4.6
Service Workers	Male	10.2	21.0	21.7	11.0	10.0
	Female	21.0	40.0	40.0	33.0	35.0

* For Alaskan Indians, data are by male and female family heads, since this was the only form in which data were available.

** Data are not yet available from Census on Alaskan Eskimos and Aleuts. These data were calculated by subtracting data on whites, Blacks, and Indians in Alaska. 92% of the remaining population consist of Eskimos and Aleuts.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Alaska, PC(1)-C3. Detailed Characteristics, Alaska, PC(1)-D3. Subject Reports: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

population and U.S. Indians in rural areas, with Aleuts and Eskimos (18%) lagging by about 3%. At 18%, the level of employment in high-status blue-collar (craftsmen) jobs is the equivalent of Arizona's level for Indian men, one of the lowest levels of all states nationally. At 17%, operatives among Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos are at the same level as rural Indians in Arizona and South Dakota, but below the level of employment as operatives for rural Indians nationally (22%).

In summary, of every 100 Alaskan Native adults 16 years of age and over, only 33 are actually employed. Of that number, 20 are employed in low-status jobs, including 12 in service occupations, 5 as operatives, and another 3 as laborers.

Education

In large measure, the level of employment is as low as it is because of the low educational attainments of Alaskan Natives, with 53% of the Alaskan Indians and 73% of Aleuts and Eskimos having completed eight years or less of schooling (see Table J-6). This represents little change in the past 10 years. 1/ With almost three-quarters of all Aleuts and Eskimos lacking enough education to permit them to be trained for the skilled jobs that are emerging in Alaska, it is not unexpected that the employment level is so low.

Alaskan Indians are now attending school at the same level as other Indians in the U.S., with an 88% retention rate for 14-17 year olds. The 88% school attendance rate for Aleut and Eskimo 14-17 year olds is at the same retention level. As elsewhere among rural Indians, major efforts have been undertaken to involve Alaska Native children in much needed preschool programs. As a result, 15% of Indian and 18% of Aleut and Eskimo 3-4 year olds are attending preschool programs.

Interestingly, however, at the higher educational levels, the situation is reversed. Of the 18-24 year olds, 26% of the Indians are in school. At least 27% and perhaps as many as 33% of Aleut and Eskimo 18-24 year olds are in school--the exact figures are uncertain, because of the statistical effect of the 25% Asians included among the Eskimo and Aleut 18-24 year old population in the computation of this data. 2/ Given

1/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports: Nonwhite Population by Race, PC(2)-1C, Table 60.

2/ Although Japanese, Chinese and Pilipinos are 6% of the total population in Alaska that is not white, Black, or Indian, in the population that is 18-24 years of age, the above Asian groups represent a higher 25%.

Table J-6

Educational Characteristics of the U.S. Total Population and Alaskan Natives, 1970

	Alaska			Total U. S.	
	Total	Indians	Eskimos & Aleuts *	All Indians	Rural Indians
Schooling Completed (25 Years of Age or Older)					
% 8 Years Schooling or Less	18%	53%	73%	43%	54%
% High School Graduates	67	26	18	33	24
% 4 Years College or More	14	1.5	2.7	3.8	1.9
Enrollment in School					
% 3 - 4 Years Old	14	15	18	14	15
% 18 - 24 Years Old	15	26	33	23	22

* Data are not yet available from Census on Alaskan Eskimos and Aleuts. These data were calculated by subtracting data on Whites, Blacks, and Indians in Alaska. 92% of the remaining population consists of Eskimos and Aleuts.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population:
General Social and Economic Characteristics, Alaska, PC(1)-C3.
Detailed Characteristics, Alaska, PC(1)-D3.
Subject Report: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

the generally high school enrollment for Asians, their presence may increase the estimated attendance of 18-24 year old Aleuts and Eskimos by as much as 6%. Of Indians 25 and over, 1.5% are college graduates (the same level as rural Indians elsewhere in the U.S.), but 2.7% of Aleuts and Eskimos are college graduates. (The impact of the Asians on that figure may also be significant.)

Income

Alaskan family income is 1.3 times the national average, due to the inflated cost of living in Alaska (see Table J-7). Indians in Alaska have a family income 1.5 times the rate for rural Indians elsewhere, and Eskimo and Aleut incomes are 1.3 times that for rural Indians elsewhere in the country, the same differential reported for Alaskans generally compared to the total U.S.

Per capita income of rural Indian families nationally is $1,142. For Alaskan Indians, it is $1,728, 1.5 times higher than for rural Indians elsewhere. On the other hand, Eskimos and Aleuts have a per capita income of $1,232, which is only 1.1 times the per capita income for rural Indians nationally and only 71% of the income attained by Alaskan Indians.

An income under $4,000 is received by 29% of Alaskan Indian families and 36% of Aleuts and Eskimos, compared to only 10% for the entire state. (Of all families nationally, 15% have an income under $4,000. The higher cost of living in the State of Alaska is a factor in their having a smaller proportion earning this little.) The ratio of U.S. families with income under $4,000 to that of rural Indian families earning that nationally is 1:2.9. The ratio of all Alaskan families with such a low income to Alaskan Indians is the same; on the other hand, the ratio is 1:3.6 for Aleuts and Eskimos. Using the same method to equate families with incomes over $10,000, the ratio of families having incomes over $10,000 in the general population to rural Indians is 4.2:1, whereas the ratio of all Alaskan families earning $10,000 and above to Alaskan Indian families earning this is 1.7:1 and to Aleuts and Eskimos, 2.3:1. This indicates a somewhat higher economic achievement at the upper levels for Alaskan Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts than for rural Indians elsewhere.

Table J-7

Income and Poverty Characteristics of the U.S. Total Population and Alaskan Natives, 1970

	Alaska			Total U. S.	
	Total	Indians	Eskimos & Aleuts *	All Indians	Rural Indians
Type of Income					
% of Families Receiving Social Security	6%	17%	12%	17%	19%
% of Families Receiving Public Assistance	5	24	24	19	23
Incidence of Poverty					
% of All Families	9	30	40	33	45
% Female Headed	24	27	17	31	25
% Female-Headed Families in Poverty	37	53	55	56	64
% of All Persons	13	32	41	38	48
% Who are 65 & Over in Poverty	4.5	5.9	3.7	7.4	7
% of 65 & Over in Poverty	25	38	45	47	56
Income of Families					
% Under $4,000	10	29	36	34	44
% Over $10,000	62	37	27	22	15
Median Income	12,443	6,819	6,128	5,832	4,649

* Data are not yet available from Census on Alaskan Eskimos and Aleuts. These data were calculated by subtracting data on Whites, Blacks, and Indians in Alaska. 92% of the remaining population consists of Eskimos and Aleuts.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population:
General Social and Economic Characteristics, Alaska, PC(1)-C3
Detailed Characteristics, Alaska, PC (1)-D3
Subject Report: American Indians, PC(2)-1F

Poverty

Poverty claims 30% of the Alaskan Indian families and 40% of Aleut and Eskimo families, less than the percentage in poverty for rural Indian elsewhere (see Table J-7). Apparently, no allowance has been made for the differential in cost of living in determining poverty status in Alaska. The percentage of all persons in poverty, and the percentage of families in poverty, however, indicates a 10% higher incidence of poverty among Aleuts and Eskimos than among Indians in Alaska. The percentage of families on welfare, however, is exactly the same for Indians as for Aleuts and Eskimos. 1/ The proportion of families receiving Social Security benefits is 5% lower for Aleuts and Eskimos than for Alaskan Indians, and lower than the percentage for any other group, save the Puerto Ricans.

1/ See Section H, Poverty Characteristics for a discussion of the ratio of families in poverty and families receiving welfare.

AMERICAN INDIAN GLOSSARY

American Indians - see Ethnicity/Race

Born in a Different State - see Nativity

Employment - see Labor Force Participation

Ethnicity/Race: In 1970, Census obtained information on ethnicity/race primarily through self-classification by people according to the ethnicity/race with which they identified themselves. For persons of mixed parentage who were in doubt as to their classification, the ethnicity/race of the person's father was used.

> Group - Term used to identify broader categories of ethnic minority populations, including American Indians. Persons of different cultural, national and tribal origins are grouped into these broader categories because they share certain common traits in terms of language, continent of origin, community, history, and/or interests.
>
> Subgroup - Term used to identify persons of specific cultural, national, or tribal origins under each of the above groups. Urban Indians and rural Indians are analyzed as different subgroups in this report. To some extent the terms "group" and "subgroup" have been used interchangeably in the text.

Extended Family - see Family

Family - Consists of a household with a household head and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related. (c f. Household)

> Female-Headed Family - A family in which a female is reported as head by its members. (However, if the husband is present, he is considered the head by Census.)
>
> Nuclear Family - A family group containing no more than a father, mother, and one or more children.
>
> Extended Family - A family group that contains relatives beyond the nuclear family unit, such as parents, grandchildren, or siblings of the family head, etc.

Note: Except where noted these definitions are based on those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its various documents of the 1970 Census.

Subfamily - A married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more single children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the head of the household or his wife. Members of a subfamily are included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Female-Headed Family - see Family

Household - One or more persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room that constitutes a housing unit. (cf. Family)

Head of Household - One person in each household is designated as the head. (c.f. Family (Female-Headed Family))

Primary Individual - A household head living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Unrelated Individual - One of the following: a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only; a household member who is not related to the head; or a person living in a group situation who is not an inmate of an institution (Unrelated Individuals who are household heads are Primary Individuals).

Income - The sum of amounts received as wages or salary before deductions; self-employment income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from business, farm or professional enterprise; and income other than earnings (interest, dividends, pensions, Social Security, public assistance, etc.).

Intermarriage - Marriage between persons of different ethnic/racial groups.

Labor Force Participation - Labor force participants are those persons, 16 years old and over, who reported that during the week prior to the Census count they were employed or were not employed but were seeking employment (also includes members of the Armed Forces).

Employed - Employed persons comprise all civilians, 16 years old or over: who have paid jobs; who have their own business, profession, or farm; or who have a job working 15 or more hours as unpaid workers in a family farm or business. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consists of work around the house or volunteer work.

Unemployed - Persons are classified as unemployed if they are civilians, 16 years old and over, and are without a job during the reference week, but have been looking for work in the past four weeks and are available to accept a job.

Not in Labor Force - All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force (employed or seeking employment) are defined as "not in labor force." Examples include students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who are not looking for work, inmates of institutions, and disabled persons.

Median - The middle value in a distribution; i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts. One-half of the cases falls below the median and one-half exceeds the median. Where possible, we analyzed the median in preference to mean value (average of a set of values), because the latter is strongly influenced by extremes in the distribution. The median, which is not affected by extreme values is therefore a better measure than the mean when the population base is small.

Mother Tongue - Defined by the U. S. Bureau of the Census as the language spoken in the person's home when he was a child. Obviously, this is not necessarily the tongue of the mother country, but rather the language an individual spoke to his parents. The Mother Tongue is not necessarily the language spoken in the home now.

Native Born - see Nativity

Nativity - Various identifiers used by U. S. Bureau of the Census to categorize relevant circumstances of an individual's birth are:

Native Born - Persons born in the United States or its outlying areas, or born in foreign countries or at sea to parents of U. S. citizenship.

Foreign Born - Persons born in a country other than the U. S.

Born in a Different State - Person born in the U.S. (native born) are classified according to their state of birth (based on mother's state of residence, rather than location of actual birth, e.g., hospital). If the person now resides in a different state than that of his birth (residence implying where he lives and sleeps most of the time), he is designated as Born in a Different State. Data on persons Born in a Different State are taken as a percentage of the sum of all persons who reported they were born in the same state and those who reported they were born in a different state; but not as a percentage of all native-born persons, because the latter include persons who either did not report the state of their birth or were born at sea.

Nuclear Family - see Family

Occupations - The system of classification of occupations developed for the 1970 Census consists of 441 specific occupational categories, arranged into 12 occupational groups. For purposes of the present analysis, the groups were reduced to nine ("Transportation Operatives" was combined with "Other Operatives," "Farm Laborers" was combined with "Farmers and Farm Managers," and "Private Household Workers" was combined with "Other Service Workers") and these nine were arranged into two major categories: "White-Collar Occupations" and "Blue-Collar Occupations." In the case of blue-collar occupations, the Census classification system differs from the U.S. Department of Labor's Dictionary of Occupational Titles. Examples of specific occupations under each of the nine categories listed in this report are:

1. White-Collar Occupations

   a. High Status

      - Professional & Technical Workers: Engineers, Lawyers, Scientists, Physicians, Teachers,

Journalists, Writers, Health Technicians, Registered Nurses, Social Workers, etc.

- Managers and Administrators: Buyers, Sales Managers, Public Administrators, Health Administrators, Restaurant Managers, Office Managers, School Administrators, persons self-employed in own incorporated businesses, etc.

b. Low Status

- Sales Workers: Salesmen, Sales Clerks, Brokers, etc.

- Clerical Workers: Bookkeepers, Cashiers, Secretaries, Bank Tellers, Key Punch Operators, Telephone Operators, Teacher's Aides, Mail Carriers, Library Attendants, etc.

2. Blue Collar Occupations:

a. High Status

- Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred Workers: Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Mechanics, Machinists, Construction Workers, Printers, Repairmen, etc.

b. Low Status

- Operatives: Assemblers, Filers, Polishers, Sanders and Buffers, Dressmakers and Seamstresses, Packers and Wrappers, Sewers and Stitchers, Graders and Sorters, Deliverymen, Bus Drivers, Truck Drivers.

- Laborers, Except Farm: Construction Laborers; Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers; Fishermen; Gardeners; Longshoremen.

- Service Workers: Maids, Janitors, Waiters, Dishwashers, Nursing Aides, Porters, Hairdressers, Porters, Policemen, etc.

- Farm-Related Occupations: Farmers and Farm Farm Managers, Farm Workers, etc.

Poverty - Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level according to a poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds," adjusted to take into account such factors as family size, sex and age of the family head, number of children, and farm/nonfarm residence. These income cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. In 1969, the average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $3,743. The population covered in the poverty statistics excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years old. In the tables that accompany this report, the following subheads are used under the poverty reading:

> % Female-Headed Families in Poverty - Of all families with female heads, the percent whose total family income fell below the poverty level in 1969.
>
> Poverty Families, % Female-Headed - Of all the families whose incomes fell below the poverty level in 1969, the percent which had a woman as its head.

Primary Individual - see Household.

Race - see Ethnicity/Race.

Region - The term, as used in this report, may have one of two meanings: (1) The ten Standard Federal Regions of the United States, as recognized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and certain other federal agencies; and (2) The four Census Regions into which the U. S. Bureau of the Census divides the country--West, South, North Central, and Northeast.

Rural - The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. (cf. Urban)

Sample Size - The Census statistics presented in this report are based on a sample of the population. The sizes of the samples vary: data from the PC(1)-C series, General Social and Economic Characteristics, and the PC(1)-D series, Detailed Characteristics, were derived from 20%, 15%, and 5% samples depending on the subject matter. Most of the data on American Indians were based on a 20% sample. Readers are advised to refer to the individual Census publications for details.

Schooling - The following terms are used:

Years of School Completed - Except for high school graduates, based on the highest grade of school completed. Persons who attended a foreign school system or were tutored are asked to report the approximate equivalent grade in a standard U.S. school system.

High School Graduates - Includes all persons who have completed high school, whether or not they have had additional schooling.

School Enrollment - Persons were included as enrolled in school for the 1970 Census if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1970 and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate, or high school diploma, or college, university, or professional degree. Persons were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Schooling generally regarded as not regular includes that given in nursery schools that simply provide custodial care; specialized vocational, trade and business schools; on-the-job training; and correspondence courses.

SMSA - See Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) - A county or group of counties (towns and cities in New England) containing at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000 and the labor market area surrounding that city or cities. In 1970, the Bureau of the Census recognized 243 SMSA's in the United States. (For a detailed description of the criteria used to define SMSA's, see U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967, GPO, Washington, D.C.)

Subfamily - See Family.

Subgroup - See Ethnicity/Race.

Unemployed - See Labor Force Participation.

Unrelated Individual - See Household.

Urban - Designates all persons living in incorporated or unincorporated areas of 2,500 inhabitants or more, excluding persons living in the rural portions of extended cities. Also designates other territories included in urbanized areas. (A fuller definition appears in the Census PC(1)-A reports.)